FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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A CRITICISING HUSBAND.

A contributor to the Independent gives a graphic picture of a very unpleasant and annoying phase of domestic life:

"'Such a dishfull of raw eggs,' said Mr Ellery, as he turned the third one from its shell into a cup. The remark was made in no ill natured tone. His face wore no sour, no fault finding expression. Nevertheless, his poor wife, who had daily boiled eggs for him during the last seven years, and always by the minute-hand, had heard the expression once in all that time. 'My dear, these eggs are just right.'

Daily had Mrs. Ellery varied, and daily did they vary. 'You forgot your eggs this morning, Ann.' Next morning: 'Your eggs were only soft; but they'll do.' Morning after, 'I never use these eggs for bullets;' and thus a woman never pleased. Still he could not dispose of two, three, or four at a time very well.

Misfortune never came alone; and Mr. Ellery's were not his only mishaps. His shirts never sat about the shoulders. The bosoms were never a board, or limpsy as a handkerchief. His cuffs are always a little too late or a little too early, and the room forever too hot or too cold.

But we were not pretending to follow the poor man through all his trials; we have only to do with the eggs. Mr Ellery is not an epicure or a gourmand; he is only, at his own table, a *little fastidious*; or, as he expresses it, he 'cannot eat what is not fit to eat.' From home, he can relish whatever is before him, and is ever deemed a pleasant guest. Perhaps, should the truth come out, it would appear that Mr. Ellery has fallen into a habit of home fault-finding—a sort of domestic criticism; and from this unconscious habit of his wife, the labor of whose life it is to please him, is doomed to perpetual disappointment.

Mr. Ellery is an upright man. He values himself on being a good husband. A man of such morals never lived. Down, away down in the recesses of his heart, his wife occupies a warm place; but it is so far down as to be a matter of out of sight. Mrs. Ellery was naturally cheerful. Her young days overflowed with cheerfulness and chat. In her father's house, if she said anything, 'Why, Bessie! what toast you! Just give me another slice. And these eggs! There's nothing to have fresh eggs at this season; and it is more still to have a daughter that can cook them just right.'

But Bessie has faded young, as American women will go to do. Her brown curly hair has given place to many a silvery thread, and her meals are few imitations of the gleesome board that Bessie Wolcott gladdened in her girlhood.

Lost Wanderers in the Woods.—An incident occurred in the vicinity of Hartford last Saturday and Sunday which reminds one of the finding of the "Babes in the Wood," so graphically related in the well-remembered nursery tale, with, however, a very pleasing difference, as the result will show. The details are given in the Hartford Courant:

Two little girls, five and seven years of age, children of Mr. Ellis, who was formerly a postrider between this city and Warehouse Point, but who died several years ago, left home at Warehouse Point, at an early hour on Saturday afternoon, and proceeded to the woods in search of winter-greens. They wandered in the woods a short time, and it is supposed that, in their endeavors to find their way out, they became bewildered and lost their way. They emerged from the woods into the road, and kept on in a southerly direction until they reached the lower section of East Hartford, known as Hockanum. They were seen together at about nine o'clock in the evening, walking along the road, and their singular appearance attracted the attention of several of the residents of the town. The children appeared to act as if they were lost and knew not where they were going. But they trundled on, taking no steps to inquire of them who they were or where they belonged. The next morning (Sunday) Mr. Ralph Judson, who resides in Hockanum, on proceeding to his orchard, back of the house, discovered the little unfortunates lying under a tree, lying close to each other, and apparently asleep. He approached them, and upon speaking to them they started up, and seemed at a loss to account for their strange situation. They gave him their names, where they belonged, and told their story with childlike simplicity. They appeared to be much exhausted, and in a truly pitiable condition; they were cold, had on their little sun-bonnets, and were otherwise scantily dressed. Mr. Judson took the little sufferers into his house and kindly cared for their wants. The distance they have travelled on foot is all of fifteen miles. The little wonderers had probably kept on their feet as long as they could in search of their home, until, becoming entirely exhausted, they had laid down under the tree where they were found and fell asleep. Their case excited the sympathies and compassion of the citizens of the neighborhood, several of whom seemed anxious to take charge of them until they were restored to their parents. Mr. Judson placed them in his wagon yesterday morning and started for their home, where undoubtedly some anxious relative was bemoaning their loss.

An Irresistible Appeal.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* says that the following letter was sent to Mr. Buchanan by a juvenile Georgian politician:

"ATLANTA, GA., Nov 10, 1856.

"Hon. JAS. BUCHANAN—Dear Sir: The election is now over, and you are President. During the canvass I have hollered for you until I am hoarse and my throat is sore, and I have spent all of my small change. If you have got any office that would suit a boy of my age, (13 years,) I would like to have it—and if not, please send me ten dollars. "Yours respectfully."

Chicago.—Chicago is said to be on a decline. All kinds of trade are languishing. Manufactures are nearly at a stand. Money is "nowhere," except at three or four per cent a month. The Ledger attributes this state of affairs mainly to the high price of lots and rents, and consequently of board. "People," it says, "can do better elsewhere."

THE PUBLIC REVENUE.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier gives a view of the quarterly returns of revenue from customs, including bonded money, receipts from storages, and other incidental charges, for the present fiscal year. The amounts received at the principal ports are stated to be as follows:

New York	$42,200,700
Boston	6,569,985
Philadelphia	2,641,150
Baltimore	1,561,000
Charleston	522,000
New Orleans	3,419,000
Savannah	170,000
Mobile	325,000
St. Louis	441,000
Cincinnati	76,000
Portsmouth, Va	50,000
	58,887,500
Estimated for the remainder of June	2,500,000
Total ascertained and probable receipts of the year	$61,387,500

The returns from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston come down to the 13th June, from New Orleans to the 8th.

There has been a great falling off in the amount of duties collected at all the ports during the present quarter, as compared with the last quarter of 1856, caused by the entries of merchandise in bond, in order to take advantage of the reduction of duties on and after July 1st. The public stores in New York and Boston are crammed with goods, and enormous payments of duties will be made the first week in July. The falling off in New York thus far in the quarter has been about $5,000,000, at Boston $1,655,000, and elsewhere, no doubt, correspondingly. The excess at New York, up to March 31st, 1857, was $4,700,000 over the same period in 1856.

If we add to the total before given the sum of $8,000,000, which will have been withheld from the Treasury as the duties on goods imported within the year and warehoused on account of the reduction of the tariff, we shall have an aggregate revenue from customs to be credited to the year's transactions of $71,087,000. Estimating the receipts from public lands at $8,313,000, the total receipts from all sources may be set down at $80,000,000.

Important Crop.—It is said maple sugar has got to be a staple product in the Northern States of the Union—almost as much so as the cane sugar is in Louisiana. The quantity manufactured is enormous, exceeding, it is estimated, 100,000,000 pounds, which, at 16 cents per pound, the present price, is worth $16,000,000—by no means an insignificant item.

The Louisville *Journal* thinks this is probably double the quantity that was manufactured last year, the increase having been stimulated by the scarcity and consequent high price of our Southern sugars. This great increase of the home made article, which is in fact preferable, in point of purity and palatability, to the imported qualities of sugar, will, it is hoped, have the effect to reduce the price of sugars generally. This, it is thought, is more likely to be the case, for the reason that the yield of the Louisiana cane will also be unusually large this year, judging from present prospects. It, in addition to all this, the experiment of manufacturing sugar from the Chinese sugar cane, which will be extensively tried throughout the country this year, shall prove successful, as it probably will, the cost of this indispensible article of household consumption will be materially reduced, and our good women folk will again have the comfort of drinking their tea and coffee sweetened, without feeling that in every sip of the beverage they swallow so much gold and silver.

A sarcastic democrat, who has felt the hand of rotation, supposes the following scene and dialogue:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.

Present—the President and Secretary of State.

Mr. Buchanan.—"Gen. Cass, I am urged to remove Mr. ——, Commissioner of ——. Is there anything against him?"

Gen C.—"He has been four years in office."

Mr. B.—"Ah, yes, and I have declared the rule of rotation to be democratic doctrine."

Gen. C.—"Mr. President, I am happy to agree with you. We desire the greatest good to the greatest number, the most offices to the most democrats. Public servants must frequently return to the people."

Mr. B.—"The sentiment is worthy of you, General Cass. By the way, General, when did you enter office?"

Gen. Cass.—"Half a century ago, under Mr. Jefferson. I have always held myself subject to the great principle of your inaugural. I was first an Indian Agent, I was then rotated into a Governorship, next into the Cabinet, afterwards into a full mission, subsequently into the Senate, and now again into the Cabinet."

Mr. B.—"And I have served forty years, having come into public employment under Mr. Monroe. Gen Cass, our experience illustrates the necessity of rotation. The country has no right to take half a century out of any man's life. I shall have to give M—— leave of absence."

This is the way the rule is applied by those who best understand its true significance.

The Old Lady and the Telegraph.—An elderly lady, not particularly posted in the sciences, observing the Telegraph men at work inside of her enclosure near the house, digging cavities for the poles, went up to them and asked with some indignation what they were about, and what they meant by such proceedings? The Superintendent politely replied that they were putting up posts for the Telegraph wire. And what was that, she gruffly asked? It was, said he, a wire to convey intelligence through the country by electricity. Catching a part of the idea she hastened back to her house, put on her bonnet and sallied out on a visit to her nearest neighbor. Upon reaching the dwelling of the latter, she rushed in and in a state of almost breathless indignation exclaimed to him—"What do you think? They are running a wire alongside of my yard, which will tell everybody everything that goes on in my family, so that I cannot even whip one of my children without the whole world's knowing it. Isn't it too bad to have one's domestic concerns so interfered with? I can't stand it, and won't. The neighbor, who was a bit of a wag, advised her not to disturb herself any further about the matter; that the account was even between her and the Telegraph; for if everybody heard what she was doing, she would have the satisfaction of hearing in the same way what everybody else was doing. This view of the case softened her down considerably, and she returned home in a much better humor, fully persuaded that her neighbor's words would come true.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 25, 1857.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.—W. A Kuper, Esq., has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Western Rail Road, in place of Capt. Fleming Gardner, resigned. Mr K comes with the highest recommendations of practical Engineers and Presidents of Rail Roads on which he has been employed. He will be here about the 1st of July, soon after which day, the remainder of the graduation will be put under contract.

CORN.—The Committee appointed by the County Court of Cumberland, at its late Term, to procure a supply of Corn for sale at cost to persons in need of it, have just received 500 bushels, and expect 1000 bushels more, with a supply of Pork, in a few days. Applications may be made at the Store of Mr. Samuel H. Steel, where one or other of the Committee will be found.

WEIGHT OF CORN.—We have frequently had occasion to notice the shameful deficiency in the measurement of corn bought at Wilmington for this market, two bushel bags, so called, containing, on an average 1¼ bushels. In contrast with this, our attention has just been called to the weight of a lot of corn just received here from New York. The two bushel bags weigh 113 lbs—being 56 lbs. to each bushel of corn and 1 lb. for the bag. This is honest; and there ought to be some authority in Wilmington to *compel* sellers to do likewise.

NEW FLOUR.—The first Flour from the new crop of wheat, received here, was brought in on Thursday last, from the crop of Parsons Harris, Esq., of Montgomery county.

A STATE LEGISLATURE IN KANSAS.—The free soil party of Kansas has been setting up a State government before the time. They have had a State Legislature, a bogus Governor (Robinson,) who "sent in his message," &c. The self-constituted Legislature passed acts providing for the taking of the census, apportioning the State for an election on the first Monday in August next for State officers and representatives in Congress, and for creating the seat of government at Topeka, also a joint resolution memorializing Congress for admission into the Union under the Topeka constitution.

As the N. Y. Commercial says,—

"More open, direct, palpable rebellion—a more treasonable act—than that of this so-called Legislature, it is almost impossible to conceive, short of that of levying actual war upon the federal capital, and the seizure of the federal Government and its belongings. By electing themselves into a state Legislature, and exercising legislative, administrative and executive functions, these gentlemen deny and defy the constitution, Congress, the Executive—in fact every power and function of the government of this republic, and through the general government defy the sovereign people of the U. States, whose servants and representatives the government are.

"It surely cannot be necessary to inform any American that no territory of the U. S. can constitutionally erect itself into a state by its own act. It can lawfully become a state only by the joint action of Congress, and the President. If without consent of Congress any of its inhabitants, or a majority, or the whole, assume to supersede the territorial government, the federal authority, it is the imperative duty of the federal government, in justice to the states already constitutionally admitted, and to preserve the very existence of the Union, to assert, maintain and enforce at all hazards its constitutional authority. It is not pretended that the people of Kansas have been authorized in any way whatsoever to drop the territorial government and to raise the territory into a state, with the functions and powers of an independent state government. Yet this is just what these gentlemen are doing. They have framed a constitution, which Congress has never approved; they have chosen *State* Legislators, a Governor, Secretary and other *State* officers, have assembled and performed functions as a *State* Legislature, while still a territory, in the possession of and governed by the United States Government, and this regardless of the prohibitions of the constitution to which all other territories and States submit. They have in principle and in fact, so far as they had the power to do so, shaken off their allegiance to the United States, and substituted their own authority for that of the constitution."

BAD TASTE.—It is stated in the Central Presbyterian, Richmond, Va, that the Rev. Dr. Hoge, Pastor of the 2d Presbyterian Church in that city, "was agreeably surprised last Sunday morning on entering his church, by finding on the pulpit cushion a purse containing between four and five hundred dollars in gold, a gift from members of his congregation."

Now we have no sort of objection to the members of a church presenting their pastor with a sum of money, great or small. On the contrary, we are glad to see that it is becoming quite a custom, in these times when the expense of living has so increased that ministers must find it hard to make both ends meet. But the idea of carrying the money into the church, and putting it on the cushion of the minister's pulpit! What could the givers be thinking of, thus to desecrate that sacred place?

THE CONSTITUTION.—"The Constitution of the United States,"—said Daniel Webster in a letter recommending Col. Hickey's valuable little book so entitled—"is a written instrument; a recorded fundamental law; it is the BOND, and the only BOND of the UNION of these States; it is all that gives us a NATIONAL character."

EQUIVOCAL.—Gov. Wise's letter to the late Bunker Hill Celebration Committee concluded with a very equivocal sentiment, considering its source: "*May God revive our revolutionary feelings*"!

STORMS.—We do not remember ever to have known a season so prolific of hurricanes, whirlwinds, tornadoes, hail storms, &c., as the present. We could almost fill this paper with the details of such occurrences which have come under our notice within a month past.

In one of the whirlwinds in Western New York, a ten acre wood lot was completely destroyed, not a tree left standing.

By the hail at Washington city on Sunday afternoon last, (noticed elsewhere,) 3,000 panes of glass were broken at the Smithsonian Institute. At the Capitol and the workshops attached the destruction of glass was immense. Nearly every skylight in the main building is completely riddled; and of the beautiful panes that composed the skylights of the Congressional Library scarcely one remains in an unshattered condition. Every pane in the temporary roof of the rotundo appears to have been broken, and the rotundo floor gives evidence of having been nearly submerged with water. The floor of the old hall of Representatives is covered with fragments of the broken glass. In the north wing the skylights covering the new Senate chamber are not injured, but of those that cover the new Representative hall, in the south wing, some thirty are cracked or broken—mostly cracked. The force with which the hail fell may be imagined when we state that these panes are three-eighths of an inch thick. Prevost & Winter, marble contractors, estimate that their shops have sustained a loss of between seven and eight thousand panes; while the workshops belonging to the Government have lost some twenty-five hundred panes. The National Intelligencer office has 240 broken panes on its western side. Many of the churches, private houses, &c., suffered great loss in glass.

SUCCESS.—The world does not judge wisely or justly of many of the enterprises of men and nations. The American revolution was a glorious event, and its promoters heroes and statesmen, because it was successful. If it had failed, it would have been merely a rebellion, and those who participated in it traitors, the most worthy of whom would have atoned for their patriotism by the loss of their heads.

We would not compare the foray of Gen. Walker with that revolution, which was intrinsically great and noble, whatever the world might have said of it if it had failed. But the reception of Walker in New York shows plainly enough this feeling in the masses. If he had conquered Nicaragua and set up an independent Republic there, or annexed it to the United States, prodigious would have been the enthusiasm with which he would have been greeted from New Orleans to New York, and especially in those two cities. There would have been no question with the great body of the people as to the legality or morality or patriotism of his piratical exploits. He would have been received as a conqueror, a hero, a patriot. He failed, and how he *has been* received is stated in the following paragraph:

Gen. Walker at New York.—Gen. Walker, says a New York letter of Friday, is still 'about,' but does not attract one half the attention that "Billy Bowlegs," the Seminole Chief, would if he were here. Thursday, Walker and Gen. Henningsen visited George Law, the great dealer in dilapidated muskets, and in the evening "the hero" visited Wallack's theatre, where he had an apparent cordial reception. Returning to his quarters at the Lafarge House, he was serenaded by Dodworth's Band, and in response to a call from the crowd in the street, which numbered about two hundred and fifty men and boys, appeared on the balcony and delivered a brief speech. General Wheat, Horatio Wild, and Lawyer Blankman also addressed the crowd.

THE CROPS.—The annexed letter was not intended for publication, but we are so glad to see planters taking such an interest in agricultural improvement that we take the liberty of publishing it, hoping that the writer will excuse it:—

LITTLE'S MILLS, RICHMOND CO., June 20, 1857.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE, & SON: I send you a *small specimen* of the "winter oats," the seed of which were obtained at our State Fair two or three years ago and introduced into this region by a neighbor from whom I obtained seed. I send them as being somewhat remarkable for their length, which I believe is 6 feet 10½ inches, as taken up in a green state. Suffered to remain until matured and with the benefit of a rain I suppose they would grow some 5 or 6 inches still. I consider them a great improvement as to a yield of grain, the stem being rather coarse &c. The month of *October* is the proper time for sowing, which however is so busy a time with farmers in this section as to render it impossible to get them sowed in that month. I sowed in November, and as they had not got sufficient start when the severe weather commenced, had the "stand" injured to some extent. As yours is not strictly an agricultural paper, I do not know that the above remarks are altogether in taste, but we consider the specimen "pretty tall" up on the "Pedee," and I am requested to send it to compare notes with the "Cape Fear" region. The package is not composed of a few of the tallest straws *carefully culled* from the field, but about an average of such as grow in the richer portions of the same.

Our wheat crop in this section is about an average. Cotton is late, but much improved in the last two weeks. Corn looks well where not injured by the worm, (bud-worm) which has been unusually destructive in bottom lands.

SPECIE GOING.—The Atlantic sailed from New York for Liverpool, on Saturday last, with $1,250,000; and the Vanderbilt for Havre, with $850,000 in specie.

Scarlet Fever at Richmond.—This disease, so fatal to children, is very prevalent on Shockoe Hill at this time. The *South* heard Thursday, of three deaths in two days in one family, and five others in the same household sick.

Important to Farmers.—One of the boys tells of a scarecrow made by Uncle Ben. It not only scared off every crow that saw it, but one crow was so frightened that he brought back the corn he stole three days before.

ANOTHER HARD ROAD.—The graduating class at West Point numbered thirty-six young gentlemen, out of ninety-six who started, and in the scarcity of news the papers have had their fun out of this little item. Another of Uncle Sam's schools seems to be quite as unhealthy. Four years ago forty-two young men commenced their course as students at the Annapolis Naval Academy. Only fifteen of these came through at the examination a few days ago. Of these, Joseph W. Alexander of North Carolina stands number 2.

EPITAPHS.

We suppose there is more hard lying on tombstones than in all the books in the world. How is it that man's good qualities should never come out till he is in the ground? That, like a potato, he flourishes only in the mould?—that he never becomes a tender husband, good father, sincere friend, and devout Christian, till he has become an offence to the olfactories?

Let us suppose that Jones, after an absence of twenty years, re-visits his native village of Squash Hollow and takes a morning stroll with Brown in the Cemetery, where so many of his old neighbors,

Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

We can fancy Jones's astonishment when he comes to the grave of Sniggs, and finds under a little owl—intended for a cherub, fluttering—without anything to sit upon, it having been cut away to let it soar—an inscription that it is "Sacred to the Memory of John Sniggs, who was a model husband, son, father, grandfather, *et cetera*," when he knows that he was exactly the reverse of all these! In his innocence Jones says to Brown, "Well, I am glad that Sniggs repented and became so good a man." Brown smiles as he assures him that Sniggs "got worse and worse, until his death was a public blessing."

Indeed, it would be utterly impossible for any man reading the inscriptions on the tombstones to recognize his old acquaintances and neighbors. We have an idea that much evil results to the world from this posthumous puffing. There is no encouragement to be virtuous if a man gets a saintship without deserving it. We suggest that the following style of epitaph would lead to a great reform in living morals:

Sacred to the memory
of John Stokes.
He was a bad man, and
a worse husband.
He died universally despised,
and but for this tombstone, which
is erected as a warning to others,
he would be speedily forgotten.

If the public liked a little poetry, they might add in the style of

Afflictions sore
Long time he bore, &c

Something like this:

An evil doer,
And bar-room bore,
All good advice was in vain:
Till one fine night,
He got so tight,
He died of muddled brain.

So, reader, dear
Shun lager bier,
Gin tods and whisky punch:
Or you will go
Like him below,
To make the worms free lunch.

This is a very serious question, and demands an immediate reform. Let not that most suggestive and solemn of all earthly spots, a churchyard, be made the Necropolis of lies. Let the epitaph be a just verdict, so that the *dead*, who have been the enemies and oppressors of their fellow creatures may be, thoroughly ashamed to read their own tombstones, and the *living* may be warned in time of what precious figure they will cut in their lithograph, if they don't reform. We are convinced that the world would be more afraid of an epitaph than a constable. Snoggins, who beats his wife, would be more terrified of her saying—"How will it look on your tombstone, you brute, that you gave a woman a black eye," than if she hauled him up before Judge Welsh the next day, and got three months at Blackwell's Island.—*Exchange Paper.*

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express notes an improvement on the usual system, which he observed in the cemetary at Baltimore. "There is, (says he,) a handsome burial place already prepared; inscriptions setting forth the various good qualities of the *deceased*, already engraved upon the stone, but the date of his death is *left blank*. Upon enquiry as to the cause of this singular *omission*, I was informed that the poor fellow whose great worth this costly work was designed to commemorate had not yet been able to die, and the blank was only left to be filled up *when he did die*."

North Carolina Ministers Dead.—Rev. T. P. Ricaud, a Minister of the North Carolina Conference, died at Washington, North Carolina, on the 8th inst. Rev. Jas. Purvis, of the same Conference, died at Wilkesboro', N. C., on the 2d ult.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

The Territory of Utah, &c.—Mr Cumming the newly appointed successor of Brigham Young intends taking his family with him to Utah, he designing to make that territory his permanent home.

Col. Jack Hayes, of Texas celebrity, now Surveyor General of California, will probably be transferred to Utah in a similar capacity.

Brigham Young, it is said, never has recognized the United States Surveys, but claims possession of all the soil of Utah. Not one of the inhabitants there holds lands derived by Government title, hence even Salt Lake City itself is open to pre-emption. This is one of the perplexities with which the Federal Court of the Territory will have to deal, together with the established titles to lands.

It is expected that the troops and civil officers will leave for Utah about the middle of July or first of August.

Hon. Mr. Rencher, of North Carolina, has gone home with the assurance of the appointment of the Governorship to New Mexico vice Meriwether, resigned.

California Eclipsed.—A gold mine recently discovered on the lands of S. W. Cole, George A. Smith and others, near Lanesboro', Anson County, throws California completely in the shade—The vein is about fifteen inches in thickness and extends for a great distance. The entire surface in the vicinity of the vein is so rich that Ten Dollars a day are made to the hand in washing, and this without grinding any portion of ore from the vein. The vein is very rich, the gold being seen plainly all over the broken pieces of the vein.

Salisbury Banner.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 23.

The steamship Persia, with Liverpool dates to 13th inst., has arrived.

Douglas Jerrold is dead. He was one of the prominent *literateurs* of the age.

An influential meeting had been held at Liverpool in aid of the movement for an increased supply of cotton.

In France the election excitement was increasing.

The Spanish Mexican question is yet unsettled.

The proceedings in the British Parliament were unimportant. A strong Catholic opposition had sprung up to the Jewish Disabilities bill.

The Birkenhead half of the submarine cable has been completed and pronounced perfect. The Niagara was expected at Mersey in a few days to commence shipping cable.

The Red and White Republicans, it is said, have coalesced in France. The Bank of France returns show a very large increase in cash.

During a panic in a Florence Theatre, caused by the scenery taking fire, 43 persons were killed, and 124 wounded.

The warehouses of Pickford & Co., railroad carriers for Camden Town, were destroyed by fire, together with an immense amount of merchandize, including 40,000 quarters of corn. The loss amounts to £1,000,000.

A deputation headed by Lord Shaftsbury had waited on Lord Palmerston, in relation to the increase of the slave trade, and means for its suppression.

At the meeting of merchants held in Liverpool, on Friday, for assisting the Cotton supply movement, resolutions were passed referring to the present inadequate and uncertain supply of that staple, as well as the fluctuations in price; expressing the opinion that the colonies of Great Britain afforded ample resources for the cultivation and development of the Cotton plant, and that it is the duty of the British Nation to aid in measures by which its growth may be established and extended. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the Manchester Cotton Supply Association.

There had been general rains in Ireland, which greatly benefitted the crops, giving promise of great abundance.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, June 13.—*Cotton*—The sales of the week amount to 77,000 bales, of which speculators took 13,000, and exporters 8,000. The City of Manchester's advices caused an advance of ⅛d; the quotations are, Orleans for 8¾; middling 7 15-16d. Uplands, fair 8 1-8d; middling 7 13-16.

The Money Market was slightly easier. Consols for account closed at 93 1-8 a 93¼.

The Latest.

LIVERPOOL, *Saturday* Afternoon, 13th.—Cotton closed quiet, but firm. Breadstuffs and provisions closed steady and quiet.

Help Near at Hand.—We learn that in Cabarrus co., the wheat harvest has commenced and the price of corn and bacon is now rapidly declining. This is good news, as the former prices demanded for these necessaries of life were so exorbitant that placed them out of the reach of the poor.—*Salisbury Banner.*

Clinton Female Institute.—The examination at this school will take place on Wednesday and Thursday the 15th and 16th of July. A. A. McKoy, Esq., has accepted the invitation to deliver the address before the graduating class on the 16th.—*Clinton Independent.*

We hear from all sides that the wheat crop will be a very fine one. Many are cutting wheat and we may expect new flour soon. The crops of corn and cotton all look comparatively well though late.—*Cheraw Herald.*

PORTSMOUTH, VA., June 22.

Mail Robber Arrested.—Charles Cowlan, clerk in the post-office here, was arrested to-day for having embezzled over $5,000 from the mails. He was detected to-day; and about $2,200 recovered. The discovery was made by the agent of the Post Office Department, Mr. J. L. Nagaire, by placing bogus money in several packages directed to Wilmington, which, on examining the mail bags on his way, were missing, between Portsmouth and Weldon. On the agent's return the young man was arrested, and acknowledged his guilt.

Great Hail Storm.—A most terrific thunder storm passed over the city of Washington about 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon. Hail also fell for some ten or fifteen minutes, with great force. The stones were of enormous size, some weighing five or six ounces, doing immense destruction to skylights, and windows of churches, and other public and private buildings, the government conservatories, etc. Several private galleries of art are also seriously damaged.

The trees were half stripped of their foliage, and the grain, vegetables and shrubbery in that vicinity beat to the earth. In some cases horses and cows were severely cut by the hail. The storm appeared to have extended over a breadth of some twelve miles. Its course was about southwest to north-east. We have no reports from the plantations, but the crops are no doubt greatly injured.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 21st inst., THOMAS DAVIS, infant son of Philip A. and Lydia C. Wiley, aged 2 months and 26 days.

In Charlotte, on the 15th inst., at the Charlotte Hotel of Consumption, Mr. WM. H. HUTCHINSON, a native of Anson county, aged 41 years.

In Raleigh, on Friday morning last, THOMAS, infant child of Governor and Mrs. Bragg, aged 14 months and 15 days.

On Saturday, 20th inst., CHARLES HENRY, infant son of W. H. Jones, aged 1 year, three months and twelve days.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. June 23.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for D Murphy, G McNeill, J & N A Cameron, J Worth & Sons, D & W McLaurin, J M Vann, Murchison, Reid & Co, Smitherman & Spencer, G W Williams & Co, A A McKethan, R Mitchell, S T Hawley & Son, D Hackney & Son, Morrison, McNeill & Co, J A Craven, W Brunghon.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 21.—Schr Silver Magnet fm Cedar Keys, Fla., N M Turner fm Savannah, D W Vaughn fm Charleston. 22.—Schrs M E Wells and A J DeRosset fm N York, R C Stanard fm Baltimore. 23.—Schr Mary Emma and Marine fm New York, Vermont fm Boston, Chief fm Baltimore, Lavinia fm Jacksonville. 24.—Barque Sarah fm New York; Schr W L Springs from New York.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

ELECTIVE JUDICIARY

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, in alluding to some remarks which we recently offered on the apparent political decadence of the country, as manifested in the increase and prevalence of certain popular distempers, which we traced in part to the degradation of the Judiciary under the present elective system, gives the subjoined developement and expansion to the thought in terms equally just and cogent:—*Nat. Int.*

Our Washington contemporary seems to connect this growing disregard for law and order with a system of electing our judiciary. We regard it as the result of the introduction of that system into various States. The intimate connexion of the two is undeniable, but we apprehend that the change of system was an indication of an already widely-diffused deterioration of the popular feeling in this respect and of the gradual decay of that conservatism and political popular purity which existed when our Government was formed, and upon which the framers of it relied. We have always regarded the change to an elective judiciary as a sign of a sad social deterioration already effected in the character of the people. It was an evil itself and has produced many evil. But in the production of those evils the press has had more to do than the people, and is chiefly responsible. The press unquestionably had the power to apply constantly a corrective to the evil. But it has done much to feed and foster it.

It has become habitual with some journals to charge partisanship or incompetence upon every judge whose legal decisions are not in accordance with their opinions and interests, and to hold over the head of such judicial functionary the terrors of popular disapproval. So common, in fact, has this become, that practised newspaper readers are accustomed to say, "The —— will denounce Judge —— for *that* decision;" and "The —— will be in ecstacies over Judge ——'s decision," just as the journal and the judge dissent or agree in political sentiment. The surest way to make the judiciary political or partisan is to assume that they are so, and laud or denounce them for being so. And in this mischievous work, though we grieve to say it, the press has taken a prominent part. The probabilities of a reform here are not very strong; and in proportion as our hopes are feeble in that direction, so is the encouragement small for that general improvement in the popular estimation of the authority and supremacy of the law, without which, it is greatly to be feared, our social and political condition must grow worse rather than better.

Utah.—We believe we are not too premature in announcing this morning that Col. Cumming, of Missouri, has been appointed governor of Utah, and that he intends to remove his family thither with the view of making that Territory his permanent residence. Col. Cumming is a gentleman of tried official integrity and of large experience in frontier life. Possessing great personal courage, of a conciliatory nature, yet prompt and energetic in the discharge of duty, he will bring to the important responsibilities which he has assumed the most essential qualities for success in the delicate, and even dangerous, mission which has been confided to him.

The difficulties to be encountered in Utah are more numerous and complicated than is now generally supposed. Among them may be confidentially mentioned that Brigham Young claims a title to all the lands in the Territory, and has never recognized the United States survey. None of his followers have purchased lands in accordance with our laws. Hence, one of the delicate duties of the federal courts of the Territory will be to establish and maintain the rights of those who may hereafter purchase in accordance with our laws. Not an individual in all Utah now holds a foot of land the title of which is derived from the United States, and it is owing under this strange condition of things, that all parts of the Territory are at the present time open to preemption.—*Washington Union.*

For the Bite of a Mad Dog.—A subscriber in Catesby, of whose personal respectability we can bear most cheerful testimony, sends us a receipt for the bite of a mad dog, a remedy of which he speaks in strong terms. He says "the patient will find it extremely unpleasant to take these cakes without fluid to take with it, but must under no circumstances should food or drink be taken at the time, or within six hours after, however thirsty the patient may be." *Recipe for the Bite of a Mad Dog.* Take oyster shells, burnt to a lime, pulverize and sift through a piece of gauze; take two heaped table spoonfulls of the sifted lime and mix with eggs to the consistency of butter or cream; try this in a pan with a piece of fresh butter or some sweet oil. This cake to be eaten in the morning, and nothing of food or drink to be taken for six hours afterwards. Three such cakes as above to be eaten on three alternate mornings for an adult; to be diminished for a child according to age.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Two little boys named Saville were recently drowned by the giving way of a pier in Black River, Michigan. The eldest was between ten and eleven years old and the other about six years. When found by the mother, they were in the water, clasping each other around the waist in the embrace of death.

A Hard Boy.—General Sir Charles J. Napier tells the following story of his childhood: "There was in Limerick a great coarse woman, wife of Dr Murphy. When she heard of my misfortune she said, 'Poor boy; I suppose a fly kicked his spindle shanks.' Being a little fellow then, though now, be it known, five feet seven inches and a half high, this offended me greatly; and as the Lord would have it, she broke her own leg just as I was getting well. Going to her house with an appearance of concern, I told the servant how sorry I was to hear that a bullock had kicked Mrs Murphy and hurt its leg very much, and that I had called to know if her leg was also hurt. She never forgave me." This is a very characteristic opening of a long life passed in public and private warfare.

A Queer Decision.—In Marian county, Ohio, a few days ago, a man sued another for rent of a house. On the day of trial evidence was adduced that the house was haunted, and the jury decided that the defendant should be paid $15 as damages, instead of paying rent.

Romantic Wedding.—A pair of Mississippi lovers, living in the vicinity of Friar's Creek, a few days since bethought themselves of getting married. Having procured a license, they set out on horseback. They soon came up to a parson 'setting,' on a fence—it seems he did something occasionally at farming—and requested him to solemnize the sacred rites of matrimony at once. The parson finally consented, and he "setting" on the fence, and they on their horses, the sacred rite was "solemnized," after which they went on their way rejoicing.

Two inconsiderate young girls in Paterson (N. J.) were arrested on Monday, convicted and fined for stealing flowers from a cemetery. Much pains had been taken by a mother to ornament the grave of her son, and just as the flowers were blooming most beautifully they were all taken away.

From the New York Commercial.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Nothing to Wear.—An Episode of City Life. Illustrated by Hoppin. *New York*—Rudd & Carleton.

"How sweet an Ovid is in Murray lost," says Pope of the celebrated Lord Mansfield, whose early years had afforded evidences of a taste for poetry and poetizing. The author of this little work is a member of the bar of this city (Wm. Allen Butler, Esq.) who, amid the engrossing cares of a professional life and after a day passed in the hustle of the Courts, occasionally steals a few hours from the night for the pleasant pursuits of literature. A number of Mr. Butler's former pungent and brilliant articles in verse have had as wide-spread a popularity as the present, but with a modesty highly creditable to him as a young author, and affording an example to others of far less merit, he has avoided writing over his own name or even under the scanty disguise of a *nom de plume*. One of these described the cunning device of the sexton of a fashionable church up town who had forgotten to have fires made one cold morning, and remedied the evil by the immersion of the church thermometer in warm water just before service commenced. It afforded a subject for mirth to the town, and was in fact a first-rate notice for the Napoleon of sextons (then lately) "Diggory Pink."

It is well known to those who are in turn well known to Stewart, and who stand on his books labled A No. 1, for the length of their bills, that the fitting out a young lady now a days, for a Winter season in town, or a Summer season at a watering place, assimilates more nearly to preparing a vessel for a voyage around the world than any other analagous undertaking. It even exceeds in importance the latter enterprise, for, to ride the severest gales, in every variety of clime, the most prudent navigator requires but two or three sets of sails, while the reader probably knows, in his own limited circle, a score of fair dames who never launch their frail barks on the Summer sea without at least two score of dresses with laces and crinoline to match. It was a delightful trait in the character of Alfred Jingle (in the Pickwick Papers) that while he had forty coats of his own in packing cases coming around by sea, he condescended to travel with his personal luggage in a brown paper parcel, and when happening upon an unexpected merry making, with "nothing to wear," he adapted himself to circumstances and borrowed another man's coat.—Miss Flora McFlimsey, the heroine of this little episode, was made of sterner stuff, and incapable of so monstrous a breach of the conventionalities of society. She had thrice made the modern grand tour by spending with her friends in Paris,

Six consecutive weeks without stopping,
In one continuous round of shopping;
Shopping alone and shopping together,
At all hours of the day, and in all sorts of weather;
For all manner of things that a woman can put
On the crown of her head or the sole of her foot,
Or wrap round her shoulders, or tie round her waist,
Or that can be sewed on, or pinned, or iced,
Or tied on with a string, or stitched on with a bow,
In front or behind, above or below;
For bonnets, mantillas, capes, collars, and sleeves;
Dresses for breakfasts, and dinners, and balls;
Dresses to sit in, and stand in, and walk in
Dresses to dance in, and flirt in, and talk in,
Dresses in which to do nothing at all;
Dresses for winter, spring, summer, and fall;
All of them different in color and pattern,
Silks, muslin and lace, crape, velvet, and satin,
Brocade, organdie, and other material,
Quite as expensive and much more ethereal;
In short, for all things that could ever be thought of,
Or milliner, *modiste* or tradesman be bought of,
From the Stewart's and Frames robes to twenty-cent trifle,
From the Bazaars of Paris, and to every store.

Miss McFlimsey in vain stormed, scolded, and swore, Paced the streets, and he fretted the livelong day.

The poet gives a graphic description of such an infliction, and depicts a character which is fast becoming a class far better fitted to be the companions than the wives and mothers of gentlemen. With all the humor and truth with which the poem abounds, Mr. Butler points a moral, which, if only successful in attracting the attention of parents, may possibly tend to check one of the growing evils of the day for which they are accountable. It is to be feared that many a reader while glancing over these pages will find the smile fading from his lips as he realizes the truthful depiction of his own domestic annoyances, and the secret of pecuniary embarrassments and insufficient means. Such little works as this do more to strike at the roots of the evil of overdressing and extravagance than graver homilies. The illustrations are excellent.

From the Cleveland Herald.

PERILOUS BALLOON ASCENTION—THE AERONAUT DROPPED INTO LAKE ERIE.

On Thursday morning, a man ascended from Erie in a balloon, with the intention of crossing over to Canada. He had made about sixty miles of his aerial journey, and had reached within six miles of Grand River on the Canada side, when the wind veered round and blew him down the lake and towards the American shore. When about twenty miles distant from Long Point he saw the propeller Marie Stuart, and let out the gas in order that he might board the propeller. The unlucky aeronaut was soon immersed up to his middle in the water, from which position he was rescued by the boat of the Marie Stuart. The balloon was made fast to the boat that it might be towed to the propeller and preserved, but the "machine" began to fill again, and the wind freshening, the position of the boat and the balloon was changed, and the sailors found themselves flying through the water at the tail of this new-fangled cruiser. The ropes were quickly cut, and the balloon soon scudded out of sight. The propeller took the aeronaut into Detroit.

The excessive speculation raging in Western lands is pretty well shown up by a correspondent of the Ohio State Journal, who writes from Omaha, Nebraska territory, whither he had journeyed through Iowa. He says that Iowa is a grand theatre of speculation; that the towns are all from 10 to 100 years ahead of the country; that they are mere paper inflations blown up by shrewd operators, and that this spring there is more emigration from Iowa than immigration to it. Lots in the town of Fort des Moines the capital of Iowa, are offering for higher rates than lots in Columbus, the capital of Ohio; yet the latter is a large city, and has railroads and canals, whereas Fort des Moines is a small place without any such facilities. The writer says that his journey westward was in search of a location for business, and that in pursuit of it he went even out into Nebraska, thinking of locating a claim there for pre-emption, but after a diligent search he found the whole country "claimed" back from the Missouri river, as far as the land is worth having. Of Nebraska, he says that all the country on the Missouri river, from north to south, is laid out in towns, and sometimes they join for ten or fifteen miles at a stretch. Omaha and Florence are twenty miles apart, and the whole distance between them is laid out in building lots.—*Phil. N. American.*

Solemn and Tragic Death.—During the height of the storm on Sunday evening a scene occurred at a house in Green street of a character to render it indelible upon the mind of a spectator. The moral that it teaches is fearful. A family was seated around a table engaged in ordinary conversation when a dispute among some of the children and young people took place. Words grew high, and the mother attempted to quell the disturbance. In turn she was made the object of their anger, and while the heated blood was finding vent in words the parent arose from her seat and once more interposed. It was of no avail, and the parties nearly came to blows. At that moment, while from her own children coals of mental fire were being heaped upon the mother, she suddenly sunk down *dead*, and her last breath was drowned by the angry voices of her offspring. The feelings of those present no words can adequately describe, but on their minds for years to come we should imagine that an impress would remain of the angry group, the little room, and the dying mother reviled by her own children.

Philadelphia Evening Journal.

The summer heats are now prevailing, although to-day is sufficiently pleasant for the season, and the periodical migration of a number of our people, in quest of health and pleasure, has commenced and will continue, until we of the can't get away club will be left in undisturbed possession of the streets and environs to enjoy ourselves as best we may, and keep the town healthy and in good order, until the lengthening shadows and glorious sunsets announce the approach of Autumn, when our fugitive friends will hurry back to their old haunts and occupations. In other words, Summer is now upon us; and those of our people who have been accustomed to visit the Springs, or other places of fashionable resort during this dull season, have begun to leave; to be followed by many others with whom the desire for travel has heretofore been, perhaps, a desire ungratified. We are pleased to notice a marked change for the better in the routes and places selected for the summer campaign. That the tide of travel which, in former years, rushed directly onward toward the North, now seeks our own Western bounds, or the pleasant resorts which the mountains of Virginia afford. This is something worthy of praise. While we have been abusing the North for its disregard of constitutional obligations, and its fierce feeling of sectional animosity displayed in these latter days towards the people of the South, we have reciprocated the delicate attentions, against which we complain, in a way best calculated to please our Northern allies (?) and to engender very strong doubts of the sincerity of our declarations. We have heretofore been too happy "to spend our money free" at Northern hotels, in Northern cities, at fashionable watering places, where sometimes the accommodation is none of the best, the charges are exorbitant, and the servants impudent. We have somehow, apparently, forgotten, that in our own State we have the grandest of scenery, and health-restoring retreats, which the invalid might visit with pleasure and profit. Mountains lifting their dark summits to the skies—vales, of surpassing beauty, in which the traveller can catch glimpses of the sublime and beautiful, as his eye rests upon the rocky gorge, and the changing character of the scenery. A delightful atmosphere—accommodation for visiters every year improving,—water cold as ice.

These advantages, however, are too homespun, so to speak, for us. They are not sufficiently distant,—they are right here at home,—and as we do not appreciate the blessings we enjoy, but underrate them in proportion as we over-estimate the comforts that are not ours, we turn our backs upon the hills and dales of our western retreats, and take up the line of march for more Northern latitudes.

As we have before remarked however, there is a change for the better this season; and many of those who heretofore have pursued the grand Northern tour, have gone off to the mountains and springs of Virginia, where they can probably spend the summer as pleasantly and as healthfully as among our Northern brethren; and have at least the consolation of knowing that their money is spent among friends, and not among those who seem determined to cultivate a feeling of hostility toward the South.—*Wil. Herald.*

The Comet.—The St. Louis News, of Saturday evening, says the comet is in sight at last. "There is no doubt about it, as many of our citizens who have seen it can testify. It may be seen about the hour of 3 o'clock in the morning in the east, or rather a little north of east, a few degrees above the horizon; occupying, relatively, an upright position. It could even be seen this morning through a light cloud, and may be distinctly observed by any one who has curiosity enough to draw him from bed at the inconvenient hour when it is in sight.

RIDICULOUS EFFECTS OF THE APPEARANCE OF A COMET IN 1742.

As every body is on the *qui vive* in regard to the Comet, and as all sorts of ideas are "around" in regard to it, we give the following amusing sketch gleaned from an old paper:

"In the year 1742 Mr. Whiston, having calculated the return of a comet which was to make its appearance on Wednesday, the 14th of October, at five minutes after five in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with a terrifying addition that a total dissolution of the world by fire was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation Mr. Whiston had long maintained in England, both as a divine and a philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction.

"Several ludicrous events took place. A number of persons in and about London seized all the barges and boats they could lay their hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding that when the conflagration took place there would be the most safety on the water. A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for better than five years informed his wife that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening; but his wife, having engaged a ball at her house persuaded her husband to put it off till she saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South Sea stock immediately fell to 5 per cent, and the India to 11; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river that the ship might not be endangered.

"The next morning, however, the comet appeared according to the predictions, and before noon the belief was universal that the Day of Judgement was at hand. About this time three hundred and twenty-three clergyman were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered, there being none in the Church service on that occasion. Three maids of honor burnt their collection of novels and plays, and sent to the booksellers to buy each of them a Bible and Bishop Taylor's 'Holy Living and Dying.' The run upon the bank was so prodigious that all hands were employed from morning till night in discounting notes and handing out specie. On Thursday considerably more than 7,000 kept mistresses were legally married in the face of several congregations. And, to crown the whole farce, Sir Gilbert Heatheote, head Director of the Bank, issued orders to all the fire officers in London requiring them 'to keep a good look-out and have a particular eye on the Bank of England.'"

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NORTH CAROLINA ILLUSTRATED; BY PORTE CRAYON OF HARPER'S MAGAZINE

OR,

THE BATTLE-FIELDS OF NORTH CAROLINA DESECRATED—NORTH CAROLINA VILLIFIED—AND VIRGINIAN VALOR MAGNIFIED BY PORTE CRAYON—A VIRGINIAN.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son:—GENTLEMEN:—So long as Porte Crayon, of Harper's Magazine, confined his genius to a caricature of the State in general, and a delineation of low life such as he specially met with, his efforts merited and received silence and contempt. Nor would we have felt at liberty to notice his attempted sneers at Canova's Statue of Washington, and praise of Houdon's Statue of the same great Chief, or his picture from Turner's Almanac of the Capitol of the State, or the pictures copied from Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, illustrative of North Carolina—and yet not one of them presents a North Carolina face, except that of a caricatured North Carolina woman. These things we could and would have laughed at. But when he visits the North Carolina Battlefield of Guilford Court House—the first battlefield at the South on which Cornwallis met with even nominal defeat—a battle from which dates a reaction in favor of American Liberty, that resulted in the defeat of Rawdon at the South, and Clinton at the North, and in six months after it was fought led to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown and the establishment of peace between the Colonies and Britain—When such an one visits such a battlefield, and charges North Carolina Militia with rank unmitigated cowardice, and magnifies the valor of Virginia's *raw recruits*, at the expense of truth, justice to the dead demands that the slander should not pass unrefuted in "Harper's North Carolina Illustrated," "compiled from the best authorities."

Porte Crayon says,

"Greene's force was posted on a wooded hill, drawn up in three lines, the two first composed of militia, and the third of his Continentals, consisting of four regiments from Virginia and Maryland.

"No sooner had the British column deployed and commenced marching to the attack than the militia forming the left of the front line were seized with a panic, and fled, before a man of them had been either killed or wounded. Many of them did not even discharge their guns, but left them loaded, sticking between the rails of the fence behind which they were posted. In vain did their officers attempt to rally this terror-stricken herd; in vain did Lee threaten to fall upon them with his dragoons, and cut them to pieces. The panic was complete and final. The gap thus ignominiously left was immediately seized by the enemy, giving him a powerful advantage at the commencement of the onset, and throwing the flanking legion out of combination with the rest of the army. But this auspicious beginning did not give to the enemy the speedy triumph it seemed to promise. The Virginia militia fought with extraordinary courage and obstinacy, and did every thing that raw troops could do against the highly-disciplined and indomitable valor of their adversaries.

"The hills are again crowned with armed batallions. The rolling of drums, the startling bugle calls, the voice of command, break the silence of the bedding forest. There, swarming in the thicket, near the edge of the woods and behind the protecting fences, are the unskillful militia, valiant in put houses but unreliable in the field, hearkening, with fainting hearts to the mingled threats and encouragement of their leaders, ready to fire and run away at the first burst of battle.

"Manœuvring on either flank are the snorting squadrons of Washington and Lee, whose flashing sabres have already tasted blood. In the distance are seen the serried lines of the grim Continentals, men of reliable mettle, who can hear the battle going on around them and bide their time; who, unmoved and scornful, see the panic-stricken herds of friends fly past them, and then rush gallantly to meet the bayonets of their enemies.

"Hark! the rolling of the English drums! Like an electric shock it shakes the thousands that stand expectant upon the embattled hill! Now the coward's cheek blanches, as with impotent and trembling haste he fumbles his musket lock. Now the warm blood rushes to the brow of the brave, and with fiercer eagerness he grasps his sword hilt. The head of the advancing column is already in sight. The sun's rays glance upon their burnished arms.

"The American lines are broken, and the tide of war rolls on until intrepid assailants meet, in the Continental line, foes more worthy of their steel:

"'The war which for a space did fail,
Now, trebly thundering, swelled the gale.'

"Then, then Virginia, it was a joy, that even defeat and disaster can not blight, to see that haughty battalion of Guards flying in wild disorder from the wood while thy fiery horsemen, with hoof and sabre, trampled them in the dust!"

The author has not had the manliness to state what is well known—that it was the *North Carolina militia* that was stationed in the front line. He simply calls them militia, and doubtless hopes to escape censure by pleading his delicate forbearance to call them by name. Be that as it may, and let his motives be what they were, we proceed to vindicate the truth of history, and enter a denial to the charge that the North Carolina militia acted cowardly in the battle of Guilford Court House.

The British forces consisted of the "German Regiment," "71st or Frazer's Highlanders," "33d Regiment," 2d Battalion of Guards, German Yagers, and Cavalry. In all about 2500 men—regiments that had been mustered into service by the gallant Wolfe, and on every battle-field in the American Revolution had acquired distinction and fame.

Greene's army consisted of Huger's brigade of Virginia Continentals, 778. Virginia Militia 1693, North Carolina Militia 1060, Maryland and Delaware Brigade 630, Lee's Legion 82, Lee's Dragoon's 75, Washington's Dragoons 86, Cavalry 161, and Continental Regulars 1490. In all 4243 men. Or, stated thus,

Virginians 2875—more than one half.
North Carolinians 1060—less than one fourth.
Maryland and Delaware 630—about one seventh.
U. S. Continentals 1490—more than one fourth.

The Virgina, Maryland, Delaware, and Continentals, the Legion, Dragoons, and Cavalry, had all more or less seen service, and were officered by veteran commanders—commanders whose reputations had been earned on many a well contested battle field, and whose command their men were accustomed to hear and obey.

Of the 1060 men of the North Carolina Militia, it is not known that one ever had been in battle, and none ever had ranked higher than Captain. The fighting Heroes of the Old North State were freely shedding their blood North and South, and by their intrepidity and valor were acquiring honor and fame for adjacent States.

The North Carolina Militia were mustered into service on an emergency, and on the morning of the battle one of its Captains, Forbis, was appointed Colonel. In this untrained and untried condition they were placed in the front of the fight, on the Western brow of the hill, where for a mile they had a commanding view of the advancing enemy. *Three hundred yards in their rear* and beyond the point of immediate danger, the Virginia troops were stationed; and still further in their rear, towards the descending hill near the Court House, Greene had planted his other troops.

The order to the North Carolina Militia was to stand till the enemy advanced within hearing distance, then to fire once or twice, and fall back or retreat.

Did they stand, fire, and retreat? Or did they, through panic, cowardice or fear, leave their guns unfired in the cracks of the fence, and in terror flee? This brings us to the point in controversy.

Stedman, the British historian of the campaign, says:—

"At the distance of 140 yards they [the British] received the enemy's FIRST fire. When arrived at a nearer and more convenient distance, they delivered their own fire and rapidly *charged with the bayonet.*"

And Tarleton, in his campaign, says,—

"The order and coolness of that part of Webster's brigade which advanced *across the open ground, exposed to the enemy's fire*, cannot be sufficiently extolled. The *militia* allowed the front line to approach within 150 yards before they gave their fire. The front line continued to move on; the Americans sent back their cannon, *and part of them repeated their fire.* The King's troops threw in their fire and *charged* rapidly with their bayonets. The shock was not waited for by the militia, who retreated behind their second line."

Stedman and Tarleton were eye-witnesses of the event of which they write. They agree in admitting a *first fire* from the North Carolina militia, and that *part of them repeated* the fire; and both say that the British *charged with their bayonets.* Both admit receiving the fire in the open field. *None but the North Carolina militia was so stationed as to give that fire,*—the other troops being 300 and 600 yards in the rear, in the thicket towards the old Court House, in the second and third lines. Behind the second one of which Tarleton says the North Carolina militia retreated.

This view of the case is strengthened by a letter from Capt. Dugald Stewart of the 71st regiment, dated Ballachelish, Argyleshire, Scotland, Oct. 25th, 1825, where he says,

"In the advance we received a very deadly fire from their marksmen *lying on the ground behind* A RAIL FENCE! *One-half of the Highlanders dropped on that spot.* There ought to be a pretty large tumulus where our men (71st) were buried."

Again, Brown, in his "History of the Highland Clans," speaking in reference to the 71st regiment at Guilford says,—

"The Americans, covered by the fence in their front, *reserved their fire till the British were within thirty or forty paces, at which distance they opened a most destructive fire, which annihilated nearly* ONE-THIRD *of Col. Webster's brigade.*"

"It is also known that a great many of the British were buried in that field, and near the place where their *front line was when the first fire was given.* Of this there is no doubt, for it is well attested by people in the neighborhood, who were on the ground the next day after the battle, and saw them *burying their dead.*"—SEE CARUTHERS' LIFE OF CALDWELL, page 226.

From these various historical sources, the fact is established beyond controversy, that the North Carolina militia obeyed orders, stood, fired,—a most destructive fire,—and then retreated strictly in conformity to orders.

The traditional history of North Carolina is to the same effect, and the State owes a debt of gratitude to Dr Caruthers for embodying the evidence of the fact in his interesting work. "The Old North State in 1776, second series." That book must have been within the reach of Porte Crayon, while in Greensborough. Does he consult that as among the authors who constitute the *"best authorities"?* No, indeed; for there he would have read, that William Montgomery, one of four of Capt. Forbis's Company who stood by him on the battle-field to the last, had said, that after the North Carolina militia fired, "the part of the British lines at which they *aimed* looked like fifty yards on dead and wounded men without touching the ground.

There too he might have read, that Capt. Forbis (Colonel of the day in the front line,) was *outflanked* by the British, and that he and his company fought like heroes until wounded and overpowered.

There too he might have read the testimony of two others, who state that the British buried their dead west of Mr. Hoskins's house—the very spot at which they were fired on by the North Carolina militia, and where British historians say they sustained the greatest loss.

There too he would have read that Capt. Forbis's company fired twice, and did not give way until the British were upon them. There also he would have read that Nathaniel Slade fired once, and in attempting to reload broke his ramrod and borrowed another, but before he was ready to fire he beheld the British bayonets at hand.

In that same book of Caruthers, he might have found, that the war is carried into Africa—an example which Porte Crayon cannot induce me to imitate, beyond saying, that the fact is established that Col. Forbis, commander of one of the North Carolina brigades, lay 48 hours upon the field of battle, wounded; consequently could make no return of his men to Adjutant Williams: that this fact accounts for the Adjutant having reported them as missing and gone home. And then, when this fact is borne in mind, and the *actual* number of the North Carolinians killed and wounded is compared with the Virginians, the mortality was greater in the troops of the Old North State, despite Porte Crayon's shout over the valor of the Virginians.

The mass of testimony we have adduced establishes, beyond question, that the North Carolina militia in the first fire killed and wounded more than one-half of the 71st, and more than one-third of Webster's brigade.

I did not commence this letter to assail Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, or Gen. Greene, but to defend North Carolina from the unjust aspersions of Harper. The material, thanks to Dr. Caruthers, exists to carry the war into Africa, but it is not congenial to the feelings of the right thinking and proper minded. But we must be indulged in asking Porte Crayon *one or two questions:* If the Virginians were as valiant as you represent them, and stationed 300 yards in the rear of the North Carolinians, and numbering as they did more than one-half of the American force, and numbering as many men as the British, why did not the Virginians whip the British? or why retreat and fall back on the third line? and why did the second and third lines retreat through the thicket, down the hill some 7 or 800 yards towards Martinsville? There were no North Carolinians in the second and third lines, yet they both retreated—numbering over 3000 men. The first line did the same, numbering 1000 men. Now if it was criminal cowardice in the first line it was *trebly* criminal cowardice in the second and third lines. This is meeting Porte Crayon on his own ground—which we do merely for the purpose of showing his injustice.

The position is not ours—we disavow it—we assert our opinion that the Battle of Guilford Court House, was an American triumph,—a victory of which North Carolina and the Union should be proud. A victory achieved over the best troops England ever planted on a battle-field. The conduct of the experienced, and the accomplished Cornwallis, an extraordinary degree, fought at Guilford Court House under the eye of Cornwallis, a brother of the distinguished Statesman of that name, James Fox, inspired his men to deeds of daring. Tarleton and Webster from the beginning to the close fought as if their watchword was "conquer or die." While in the remnant of the 71st Regiment alone, five of its officers lived to attain the rank of Lieut General in the British army, one to be General, two Colonels, three Lieut Colonels, and others the rank of Major. In all which battles and commands, they signalized themselves in many a well contested battle in the Peninsular war. Facts which of themselves demonstrate that at the Battle of Guilford Court House they met foemen worthy of his steel—foemen worthy of fighting for an outlet to what they regarded as a friendly portion of the Empire—the Scotch Settlement of North Carolina from Wilmington, thence to York Town, where the capture was complete.

In this article I have used freely facts given in a Communication in the Observer dated Greensborough, Nov. 5, 1855—facts which have since been embodied in Caruther's History, and which I hope may circulate until the people of the State resolve to celebrate the *victory* of Guilford Court House and rank it with Moore's Creek and King's Mountain.

June 27, 1857.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Fourth of July will be celebrated at Bethel Church. An Oration will be delivered by HILTON McMILLAN, Esq.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
TO FANNIE.

Fair and rosy.—happy, pretty,
All own thou art;
And I love thee as my duty
To one so fair and full of beauty,
With all my heart.

The common foe, chill age, will come
Thy charms will flee;
But as the needle to the pole
On icy zones, or warm, my soul
Will constant be.

Different names hath the changing year,
For youth and age;
'Tis Spring when birds and flowers crowd—
'Tis Winter when o'er Spring's snow shroud
The wild winds rage.

Then take, O take thy lover's name
And 'neath its shade
Let youth and beauty glide away,
Let age creep on with its decay,—
All but love decay.

Thy maiden name should not be put
Upon the stone;
I and Hymen fondly claim it,
Nor death nor tomb should ever name it—
O take my own.

NORTH CAROLINIANS

The last Central Presbyterian contains a very favorable notice of the late Commencement of Hampden Sidney College. Each of the Literary Societies presents annually a prize medal to the best orator.

It is a noticeable fact that last year, one of these medals was won by Mr. Joseph H. Sykes of Granville, N. C.; and that both medals were awarded this year to North Carolinians; one to Mr. J. H. Tillinghast, of Fayetteville, and the other to Mr. H. J. Hill, of Milton.

The true metal of our people is best appreciated, when they are in competition with those of the other States; and if we have no great men, we certainly have many great boys. If Young America does not run over himself, he will be an honor to his progenitors.

By the way, there is both truth and patriotism in the following observations of Dr. Hawks, on the 1434 page of his History of N. Carolina:

"The old State is not quite this paradise of the world;' but it is a country to which the affections of its children, wherever they may be scattered, cling with wonderful tenacity. We have met North Carolinians in many and widely separated regions of our common country, and have encountered few whose hearts did not dwell with fond affection on their native land. In these exceptions there was a cause. The men were such as their countrymen could neither respect nor esteem. God made them very little, they thought themselves very great; and their countrymen, with pious reverence, acquiesced in the decree of heaven. The men hated them accordingly."—*Raleigh Christian Advocate.*

Good Backers.—*An Incident of Spiritualism.*—A long-bearded customer recently entered a spiritual book store in this city and applied for an agency. He proposed to take a large quantity of books to his part of the country, "away off West," where he represented that he could soon sell them, as he was assured by the "invisibles." The enterprising bookseller was of course delighted with this prospect of a sale; but his enthusiasm was somewhat dampened when the long-bearded gentleman remarked that he had no money, and wanted the books entirely upon credit.

"Are you responsible?" was the natural inquiry of the merchant.

"Perfectly."

"What evidence of your reliability can you furnish?"

"I have the best of backers, men whose names you know well."

The merchant's countenance brightened. "Very well," said he, "let us see your papers."

Thereupon the customer presented the following document:

"*To whom it may concern:* We, the undersigned, having been acquainted spiritually with Mr. ——— ———, of ———, Wisconsin, for many years, recommend him as perfectly reliable, and would not be afraid to trust him to any amount.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
HENRY CLAY,
THOMAS PAINE,
JOHN MILTON, and others.

"Through Jane E———, medium."

The bookseller remarked that the backers were good if the medium was reliable; but he thought, on the whole, he would prefer to keep the books. The customer hereupon denounced the bookseller as an impostor, telling him that he did not believe his own doctrines, and that the spirits would expose his duplicity to the world. Of this he felt assured by the spirit of prophecy within him. The bookseller was not convinced.—*N. Y. Post.*

A boy, at a recent examination in an English school, was asked who discovered America? "I wish I may die," says a British editor, "if he didn't answer—Yankee Doodle!"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 29, 1857.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.—The canvass in this State is progressing with very little excitement. There are no indications of interest in the contest except in the Districts lately represented by Col. R. C. Puryear and Col. R. T. Paine.

The Candidates in the first District are W. H. N Smith, Esq., Whig, and Hon. H. M. Shaw, Democrat. At the last Congressional election Col. Paine, American, had 332 majority; and it is supposed that Mr. Smith's will exceed that number.

In the second District, Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Democrat, is a candidate for re-election without opposition. His majority two years ago over Latham, American, was 3,275.

In this, the third District, Hon. Warren Winslow, Democrat, has no opposition. His majority two years ago, over Reid, American, was 1,066.

In the fourth District, Hon. L. O'B. Branch, Democrat, has no opposition. Two years ago he defeated Shepard, American, by 2,591 majority.

In the fifth District, John A. Gilmer, Esq., is the regular American candidate. He is opposed by M. Q. Waddell, Esq., American, and S. E. Williams, Esq., Democrat. Two years ago the American majority in the District was 3,305.

In the sixth District, Hon. R. C. Puryear, American, is opposed by A. M. Scales, Esq., Democrat, whom he defeated at the last election by a majority of 366.

In the seventh District, Hon. Burton Craige, Democrat, has no opposition. His majority at the last election was 2,640 over Stowe, American.

In the eighth District, Hon. T. L. Clingman, Democrat, is opposed by W. J. Wilson, independent. Mr. Clingman's majority over Carmichael, American, two years ago, was 1,495.

None of the present Democratic Representatives, except Mr. Clingman, have any opposition. Of course they will all be returned. The Democracy have candidates in each of the three Districts at present represented by Americans, but apparently without any prospect of success. We suppose that as to politics there will be no change in the new delegation.

SLANDERS REFUTED.—We have not heretofore thought worthy of notice the ridiculous caricatures of low life, such as "Porte Crayon," of Harper's Magazine, fell in with in North Carolina, whether of choice or necessity we know not; but when in the July No. of that work there appears an outrageous slander of the Revolutionary men of North Carolina, with a corresponding exaltation of his everlasting Virginia, we urged a friend, who was nothing loth, to use the materials in his possession to expose the pretences of this scion of the F. F. V's. The result will be found in another column. If Stedman, and Capt. Dugald Stewart, and Col. Tarleton, and Brown's History of the Highland clans, and tradition in Guilford county, are to be relied on, the stories of Virginia writers on the one hand, and of South Carolina writers on the other, are gross slanders, and should be scouted out of *history*, however they may find place in that receptacle of *novels*, Harper's Magazine.

COTTON BLOOMS.—The Charleston Courier mentions the appearance of Cotton blooms on the 17th inst., in Chester District, S. C., and Burke county, Ga. Since 1841, they have opened in Chambers county, Ala., thus early, eight times, and later, six times. The earliest was the 6th of June, the latest the 24th.

WEIGHT OF CORN.—The Wilmington papers lay the blame of the deficient measurement of corn on the persons who bring it there, and not on the Wilmington merchants. This we have heretofore given Wilmington the credit of. But why does not the Chamber of Commerce interfere? That body can do some other things not half so proper in the estimation of people up here.

The Herald, in copying a paragraph from Thursday's Observer, says,—

Don't accuse the Wilmington people of cheating in the measurement of corn, neighbor *Observer;* but charge it home upon the Eastern county men, who come here with cargoes of corn in their little vessels and sell the grain to us after their manner of measurement, which, as they are experts in the business, is a one-sided affair; the measure invariably falling short.

We are very decidedly of the opinion that corn should be sold by *weight*, and not by measure.

And the Journal says,—

This thing of the measurement of corn we know to be a subject of complaint throughout the interior of the State, and we know, also, that the complaint is not without reason. The two bushel bags will not weigh what the law calls for.

But the Wilmington merchants are not the parties who are primarily chargeable with this. If the two bushel bags are short of what they purport to be, they are, in nine cases out of ten, just as they were measured into from board the schooner that brings the corn to this port, as any one may see on the wharf. If there be a deficit the Baltimore or North county seller is the party that gains by it. Up in the Western part of the State we have never heard any such deficit spoken of as that alleged by the *Observer*. Instead of two-eighth, the shortness in weight has usually been stated to us at one-sixteenth to one-twentieth. Still, it is a complaint, and it operates prejudicially. The right way is to buy and sell corn by weight, at the standard fixed by law. Our merchants gain nothing, directly, by the present system. They lose very considerably in an indirect way in the loss of trade.

4TH OF JULY AT WILMINGTON.—A. M. Waddell, Esq., is to deliver the Oration, and Julius W. Wright to read the National and DuBrutz Cutlar the Mecklenburg Declaration.

NORTH CAROLINA STOCKS.—The latest sales reported in New York are at 91½—a slight decline.

The report of the death of the Rev. T. P. Ricaud, which we copied on Thursday, is contradicted.

Gen. Cass has returned to Washington City.

DEATH OF LANGDON CHEVES.—The Charleston Courier announces the death of this venerable man, who formerly filled most important places in his State and in the Nation. He died at Columbia on Friday last, in the 81st year of his age. "He was born in Abbeville District, S. C., on the 17th Sept. 1776, and was the son of one of the many enterprising emigrants from Ireland, who peopled that region. At a very early age he was in Charleston, where, after many struggles in the pursuit of knowledge and employment, he is found as a clerk in one of the principal wholesale houses in Elliott-street. Indications of his genius, abilities and self-reliance, however, had induced many shrewd judges to urge him to a course which his inborn ambition had suggested, and we next find him a law student under William Marshall (afterwards a Judge in Equity,) and John Julius Pringle, Attorney General. He was admitted to the Bar in October, 1797, and soon took a leading rank among the younger members."

In 1802 he entered the South Carolina Legislature; in 1808 was Attorney General of that State; in 1810 was elected to Congress, where, during the war, he was a leading member with Clay, Calhoun, Lowndes, &c. He succeeded Mr. Clay as Speaker in 1814. Afterwards he was Judge in South Carolina; next President of the Bank of the United States; and finally, a retired planter, often writing for the press on great political questions.

BEHOLD WHAT A GREAT FIRE A LITTLE SPARK KINDLETH!—At the first blush it would seem to be very amusing, that an alarming mutiny has broken out in the British East India company's army in Bengal, simply because pig's fat or bullock's fat was served out to soldiers instead of mutton fat, to grease their cartridges to make them slip easier down the barrels of their rifles. But it is a serious matter, in which religion, (or superstition, which is quite as potent a feeling,) is involved. A large part of the army is composed of Hindoos, who reverence the bullock, and consider the profane use of its body as the greatest possible sacrilege, and Mahommedans, who have a religious horror of the pig, and consider contact with it in any shape as pollution. When these people discovered that the contractors had substituted the fat of those animals for mutton fat (the latter being dearer,) they were terribly excited, refused to obey their officers, and even assaulted them on parade. The result was, that one regiment was disbanded, and soldiers in other regiments punished. Orders were forthwith issued to discontinue the use of the objectionable grease, and that pacified the Mahommedans, but the Hindoos were not so easily reconciled. They were not only outraged by what had occurred, but were supposed to be glad of a pretext for rebellion, in consequence of the efforts of the East India company to put a stop to the immolation of widows, the slaughter of female infants, and other cruel religious rites of the Hindoos, to which they attach a superstitious importance.

At the last dates, there was great anxiety both in India and England about the result of this mutiny, which appeared to be extending far and wide among the Hindoos. If the Mahommedans had not been reconciled, the end of British dominion in India would have been at hand. The few British soldiers would have been no match for the warlike power of the others combined. But as long as the Hindoos and the Mahommedans remain antagonistic, the Company will probably be able to maintain its empire.

YOUNG AMERICA.—The Washington Union notices with warm approbation a model which is shortly to be finished in marble, of "a broth of a boy" whom the artist denominates the "Young Republican." The Union says,—

"It is the figure of a boy, apparently some eight or ten years old. He has stripped off his clothes and thrown them on the ground, as if impatient of all restraint to the freedom of his motions. He then sits upon them, leaning forward and resting upon his left hand, whilst with a sort of *stylus* in his right hand he writes upon the ground the word LIBERTY. The writing itself is in perfect keeping with the idea of boyhood. The word is written with capital letters, imperfectly formed, and in a straggling manner, such as might naturally be expected of a boy of that age. But what struck us as peculiarly beautiful in this figure was the head and face. Nothing could be more graceful, nothing more expressive. The countenance seems to express a sort of intellectual glow or smile, which transfers and expresses itself by the word 'liberty.'"

A most loveable character indeed! It is of such boys that the "Plug Uglies" are made. Clothes! why should a boy or man wear clothes, if he prefers to go naked? Is not this a land of "liberty"? and hasn't every boy or man a right to do as he pleases? Why should naturalized foreigners vote at an election in Washington, if a "young republican" disciple of "liberty" thinks that they are going to vote contrary to his notions of expediency? It is true that the law gives such foreigners the right to vote, as custom and decency forbid that boys should go naked. But isn't this a land of liberty? we ask again.

The Statue would be complete, we think, if the artist would add another figure to it, viz: that of the young republican's mother, with a good birch rod in her hand, laying it on to the young scamp's naked skin, bidding him go learn to write straight and to walk straight. The boy's countenance would doubtless be at least as "expressive," if not so beautiful, under the operation; and the "glow" would be transferred from the countenance to the back.

AN ARCTIC VOYAGE.—The Chicago Press of the 18th inst. records the arrival at that port of the steamer Lady Elgin from Superior, on Lake Superior, after a passage of six days, during which she encountered immense fields of ice, twenty to thirty feet in thickness, in Lake Superior. The passage through Lakes Michigan and Huron was made without difficulty, the woodland shores being green with summer foliage.

This is a great country, in extent as well as in resources and power. Ice-bergs in one section of it in mid-summer; and another section in which ice is scarcely ever seen in mid-winter.

Expected Duel.—It is understood that John W. Syme, Esq., of the Raleigh Register, accompanied by his friend Dr. Cameron, and Mr. P. M. Hale, Junior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, passed through this city, yesterday morning, en route for Washington. Mr. Hale was accompanied by Capt. Harrison of Raleigh. All circumstances tend to excite something more than a mere surmise of the honorable settlement of a difficulty between those gentlemen, with the particulars of which most of our readers are already acquainted.

The above has since been corroborated. Mayor Townes, we are glad to learn, has taken prompt steps for the prevention of hostilities. Despatches have been forwarded to Baltimore, Washington and Alexandria, advising the police of the circumstances, and cautioning them to be on the *qui vive*.

Petersburg Express of Saturday last.

"Mr. P. M. Hale, Junior Editor of the Fayetteville Observer," who read the above whilst taking his coffee without the accompaniment of pistols, regrets that his Honor, the Mayor of Petersburg, has had so much needless trouble. Mr. Hale did not pass through Petersburg on Friday last; has not been there in two years; has had no invitation at any time, from Mr. Syme or anybody else, to travel that or any other route for any such purpose; and has known no time since the 13th inst., when he either could or would have accepted such an invitation.

The Petersburg Express, which has been grossly imposed upon, and any other papers which may have copied its paragraph, will confer a favor on the writer of this by correcting the statement. He has not the slightest desire to figure before the public as a duelist,—a character which he holds in the utmost abhorrence and contempt.

Since the above was in type the Raleigh mail has brought us the following paragraphs in the Petersburg Intelligencer and the Baltimore Patriot:

A Duel in Prospect.—John W. Syme, Esq., Editor of the Raleigh *Register*, and —— Hale, Esq., Junior Editor of the Fayetteville *Observer*, passed through this City yesterday morning, *en route*, it was supposed, for Bladensburg, to settle an affair of honor, growing out of recent publications in their papers. We trust that the arrest of the parties may prevent a meeting.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

A Duel Expected.—The Mayor this morning received the following dispatch from the Mayor of Petersburg:

"PETERSBURG, Va., June 26.

"*To the Mayor of Baltimore:*

"J. W. Syme, editor of the Raleigh Register, and Mr. Hale, both of North Carolina, passed through Petersburg, this morning, supposed to be on a duelling expedition."—*Balt. Patriot.*

We trust that the originator of this item of "startling" intelligence is satisfied with the "tempest in a tea-pot" which he has stirred up. We return our grateful thanks to the Editors and Mayors who have been quizzed for their praiseworthy exertions to prevent a "*bogus*" *duel.*

CHURCH DIVISION.—The anti-Southern action of the late New School Presbyterian General Assembly at Cleveland is likely to produce a formal separation of that denomination. The congregation of Rev. Dr. Read's church, Richmond, Va., have resolved that the Southern churches should at once withdraw from all connection with the Assembly; concurring in the proposal to hold a Convention at Washington city on the 27th Aug. next, for the purpose of forming a new Assembly.

Dedication of St. John's College.—We learn that the attendance at the dedication of St. John's College, Oxford, on Wednesday last, was very large, there being present not less than five thousand persons. The address of Dr. Hawks is said to have been exceedingly appropriate, eloquent and able. The houses of the citizens of Oxford and vicinity were thrown open to visitors, and the most generous and profuse hospitality was extended to all.

The College building is a finely proportioned, spacious, and beautiful edifice, worthy of the great fraternity which founded it and of the people in whose midst it stands. We trust that it may flourish, and equal in every respect the most sanguine expectations of its founders.

Raleigh Standard.

We think our neighbor, the Observer, is mistaken. Chancellor Dargan, we feel very sure, is a native of Darlington District, S. C., and a cousin of General Atlas J. Dargan of Wadesborough, N. C. Gen. Dargan has a brother who is a Judge and a native of Stanly (recently a part of Montgomery) County; but his residence is in Alabama, where he is deservedly regarded as one of the very ablest lawyers of the Southwest.

North Carolina Argus.

Fire.—The alarm of fire last night was caused by the burning of Messrs. Costin & Gafford's Soap and Candle Factory, and dwelling attached, in the Southern part of the town. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss about $5,500, upon which there is an insurance of $3,500.

Wilmington Herald.

Occultation by Saturn.—The very rare and important phenomenon of the occultation of a star of the third magnitude (Delta Geminorum) by Saturn will occur on the 29th instant, and, if circumstances permit of its observation, may be of great importance, as affording information concerning the structure and number of divisions of Saturn's ring. A star of such brightness would not fail to make manifest every division in the ring by gleaming through at each instant that an opening allowed its light to be seen. Possibly, too, in case the ring is translucent—as is not improbable, since Professor Pierce has demonstrated that it certainly is fluid, and we know it to be extremely thin—the star's bright light may actually be capable of detection through the substance of the ring. The phenomenon will be invisible through Europe, but Professor Winnecke, of Bonn, has recently published calculations upon the subject, from which he infers that the most favorable point on the globe will be Cambridge, Massachusetts, as, apart from the facilities offered by the powerful telescope of that observatory, the occultation takes place after sunset, and while the planet is 4° high. The occultation of a star so bright as Delta Geminorum is computed by Dr. Winnecke, as happening only once in one thousand five hundred years, and the rarity and interest of the phenomenon is greatly enhanced in the present instance by the fact that in this case the star is double.—*Boston Courier.*

The New Coat.—We thought, a short time ago, that mothers and nurses in this city had more *sense* than to give the little ones the new coin for a plaything; but we were premature in the expression of the opinion, for an infant on Saturday swallowed one of the pieces. It was, however, relieved of the "currency" by the aid of a physician; otherwise the child would itself, probably, have *passed* away to a happier home.

Washington Union.

KANSAS.—The Washington Union notices with strong disapproval the attempt of the free State men in Kansas to set up a government in defiance of law, taking no part in the pending election, which *is* held according to law. It adds,—

"The administration, we are quite sure, stands on the doctrine of non-intervention, in the strictest sense of the term, and will insist to the extent of its constitutional power that the people of that Territory shall manage their own affairs in their own way."

The National Intelligencer has the following article on Kansas:—

The Kansas Knot.—We have looked on the affairs of Kansas, through all their troubled and multiplied phases, in the blind hope that some good genius would in due time bring order out of chaos and give to them a peaceful solution. We confess that we have never pretended to understand these Kansas difficulties, fully at least, or satisfactorily. It seemed to us about as easy as it would have been to unravel the knot of the Phrygian or the riddle of the Sphynx; so we very early gave up the study in despair. All that we could discern with any distinctness was the presence of unreasonable passions, selfish party aims, and unnatural prejudice, but for the existence of which we have no doubt that all difficulties might have been adjusted long ago. We had begun, however, to hope for a happy issue from the mission of Governor Walker. The discordant elements in the Territory seemed disposed to calm down, and parties to moderate at his approach, and we were cultivating a cheering conviction that his sagacity would enable him ultimately to discover a clue through the labyrinth, and inaugurate a new era for the distracted Territory; but our hopes are waning again. Carrying with him acknowledged ability, and doubtless the best intentions, the honesty of his purposes has been questioned by the violent in both sections of the Union, and of course the violent of both parties in the Territory, which parties are taking again their ancient extreme ground; so thus the Governor's difficulties seem rather to grow upon him than to dissipate. If, however, his wisdom, firmness, and tact shall, after all, give him a victory over so many and such inveterate obstacles, so much the greater will be the meed of praise which will be his due. The annexed article from the New York Express contains the latest view of the tangled affairs of Kansas:

"We were about to prepare an article upon Kansas affairs, when the *talk* which Gov. Walker had face to face with the men of Topeka met our eyes.

"Governor Walker is bitterly assailed, we see, in the Southern press, because he pledges himself and the Administration to the Republican principle, and in good faith, too, that the majority in Kansas shall govern. The position of these Southern journals is, that the constitution which the Kansas convention frame may be sent to Congress without submission to the people. Walker pledges himself for a submission, and the Administration too, and says if it is not thus submitted he will urge its rejection in Congress, and advise his friends to resist it. He pledges himself also that the vote on adoption shall be a free one, and for the whole people.

"Meanwhile we see that Governor Robinson, who ran away from Topeka after the first serious look of things there last fall, has inaugurated *his* State convention, and there is to be voting permitted to the Free-State people. The pro slavery people, it is given out now from Kansas, will *not* submit to the people of Kansas their State constitution, but send it to Congress without any submission. Thus both parties act, and, in violence and ultraism, almost meet.

"Neither the Nullifiers of the South nor the Abolitionists of the North intend, if they can help it, to let any thing be settled in Kansas."

NEW YORK, June 23.

United States Troops Western Bound.—Three companies of United States soldiers departed westward yesterday on the Erie railroad to join the forces detached for Utah.

NEW YORK, June 23.

Sale of a Work of Art.—Power's Greek Slave was sold to-day at auction at the Exchange. It brought six thousand dollars. It was purchased by the Cosmopolitan Art Association of Cincinnati for re-distribution.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., June 24.

Heavy Robbery of Jewelry.—The extensive jewelry establishment of Mr. Charles H. Adams, in this city, was broken into last night, and swept of everything valuable. There is no clue to the robbery. Loss estimated at upwards of $20,000.

On the 25th inst, the Main Line of the Pennsylvania State works were sold at auction at the Exchange in Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Railroad company being the purchaser at the minimum price stipulated in the law authorizing the sale. Amount of bid, $7,500,000; cost, four or five times that amount.

Six of Them.—John Lapoint, for the murder of Robert Wheaton; Israel Shoultz, for shooting John Inham; and Jacob Woeslin, for killing his wife, were executed in the jail yard St. Louis on Friday; and at Ewdwardsville, Illinois, George W. Sharpe and John Johnson were hung for the murder of Barth. On the same day, Jackson, who murdered Morris in Lake county, Illinois, last fall, suffered capital punishment in the presence of 25,000 spectators, about three miles from Chicago. He confessed his crime three days previous.

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of Fayetteville, on the 25th inst., by Rev. Geo. McNeill, Mr. JAMES B. FERGUSON to Miss SARAH A. McK. MARTINE, daughter of James Martine, Esq.

In Moore county, on the 18th inst., by Rev. J. W. Wellons, Dr. WM. C. ALLRED to Miss E. M. BRAY, eldest daughter of Calvin D. Bray, of Missouri.

In Magnolia, N. C., on the 18th inst., at the residence of J. B. B. Monk, Esq., by the Rev. Robt. Tate, Dr. CHARLES H. HARRIS, of Alabama, to Miss MAGGIE A. MONK, of the former place.

DIED,

In Sampson County, on the 13th inst., of Dropsy, JOHN JOHNSON, Sr., in the 86th year of his age, leaving an old and helpless wife and several children, and a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their irreparable loss. A RELATIVE.

Alabama papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh & Co's Line. June 21, 23, 24, 25 and 27, Strs Fanny, Rowan and Magnolia, with Passengers, and goods for D McNeill, R Jones, A W Steel, D & W McLaurin, B Rose, J N Smith, W H Carver, W H Lutterloh, L J Haughton, T S Lutterloh, S W Tillinghast, E J Hale & Son, S J Hinsdale, J L Bryant, J Shaw, J Kyle, Jr, G McNeill, J H Pritchett, J Kershaw, J M Smith, W Turlington, E W Willkings, R E Heide, H & E J Lilly, R S French, Ray & Pearce, Capt J M Stedman, J B Troy, C T Haigh & Sons, J F Marsh.

Cape Fear Line. June 29, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for J McNatt, Murchison, Reid & Co, A A McKethan, D Hackney & Son, S J Hinsdale, M W McNair, D Murphy, Worth & Utley, G W Lawrence, Jno Shortridge.

☞ Harper's Magazine for July, just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

FOURTH OF JULY.

ORDER OF ARRANGEMENTS

For the Celebration of the 81st Anniversary of American Independence.

At day-light a Federal Salute of thirteen guns will be fired. One gun at sun-rise will be the signal for hoisting the National Flag.

At 9 o'clock there will be a "Dress Parade" of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, the Lafayette Light Infantry and Fayetteville Cadets Companies, on Hay St. in front of the Post Office.

At 9½ o'clock a Procession will be formed on Hay Street, in front of the Fayetteville Hotel, and move through Hay and Person Streets to the Farmers' Hall.

The Sextons of the Churches will ring their Bells whilst the Procession is moving.

At 1 o'clock a National Salute of 31 guns will be fired. One gun at sun-set will be the signal for lowering the Flag.

Order of Procession.

Music.
Fayetteville Independent Lt. Infantry —M'd Draughon.
Lafayette Lt. Infantry —Capt. Cook.
Fayetteville Cadets —Capt. Anderson.
Strangers and Citizens.
Students of Academies.
Sons of Temperance.
Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F.
Phœnix Lodge, No. 8. Free Masons.
High Sheriff and Clerks of the Courts.
Principals and Assistants of High Schools and Academies.
Officers of the 33d Regiment.
Officers of the Army and Navy.
Mayor and Town Commisssioners.
Committee of Arrangements.
Reverend Clergy.
Orator and Readers.

The Procession will enter the Hall in inverted order.

PROGRAMME AT THE HALL.

Prayer.
Music.
Reading of National Declaration, by H. C. Lucas, Esq.
Music.
Oration, by W. C. Elam, Esq.
Music.
Benediction.

☞ None but Ladies will be admitted to the Hall before the Procession arrives.

C. E. LEETE, Marshal of the Day.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 29.

BACON—	15½ a 00	LARD,—	17½ a 18
COTTON—		MOLASSES—	
Fair to good,	14 a 14¼	Cuba	60 a 00
Ordin to mid.	11 a 12½	N. Orleans,	00 a 00
COTTON BAGGING—		SALT—	
Gunny,	22 a 25	Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 25 a 0 00
FLOUR—		N. C. SPIRITS—	
Family,	7 75 a 0 00	P. Brandy,	1 00 a 00
Super.	7 27 a 0 00	Apple do.	75 00
Fine,	6 75 a	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Scratched,	6 25 a	WOOL—	00 a 20
GRAIN—		TURPENTINE—	
Corn,	1 40 a 0 00	Yellow dip,	2 25 a 0 00
Wheat,	0 00 a 0 00	Virgin,	2 75 a 0 00
Oats,	70 a 0	Hard,	0 90 a 0 00
Peas,	1 50 a 0 00	Spirits,	35 a
Rye,	1 25 a 0 00		

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Sales at 15¾.

Cotton—In demand for manufacturing.

WILMINGTON MARKET

Virgin Turpentine 3 50, yellow 2 75, hard 1 37½. Spirits 39 to 39½. Resin 1 62½. Corn 88. Flour market stocked and depressed; sales at 5 75 for fine, 6 25 for super, 6 50 for family. Hay 95.

At New York, Southern flour 7 30 to 7 70 for mixed to good; 7 75 to 9 50 for fancy. Middling upland cotton 14½. Spirits 43½ to 44.

At Cheraw, Cotton 11 to 13½. Receipts of the week 137 bales; previously 17,988. Bacon 15 to 17. Corn 1 37. Flour 7 50 to $8.

At Charleston, Cotton 11½ to 14½. Corn $1 to 1 05.

Total receipts of Cotton, 2,876,520 bales, against 3,429,179 last year. Decrease 552,659.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

June 24.—Schrs James Buchanan, Lenora Isabel and Ann Maria from Lockwood's Folly, Amelia from Sneed's Ferry, W H Howard fm Sloop Point. 25.—Brig Maria T Wilder fm Boston, B K Eaton fm Baltimore; Schr Wake fm N York, Araminta fm Baltimore. 26.—Schr Laura fm Shallotte, Palestine fm Hyde Co.

LAFAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY ATTENTION!

YOU are commanded to appear at your Armory on Saturday July 4th, at 8 o'clock, A. M., precisely, in full Summer Uniform, provided with 7 rounds blank Cartridges. Also attend drill, (citizen's dress,) at Military Green, on Wednesday evening next at 5½ o'clock.

By order of Capt. P. CROW, O. S.

June 29.

ORDER NO. 1.

HEAD QUATERS 33d REGIMENT, North Carolina Militia,

Fayetteville, June 25th 1857.

THE following Companies having failed to elect officers are hereby ordered under the command of the following Captains. Flea Hill Company to Capt. T. J. Bulla, of Lock's Creek. Seventy First company to Capt. W. P. Smith, Quewhiffle. They will in all respects obey the orders of said Captains.

By order Col. C. E. LEETE,
T. C. FULLER, Adjutant.

June 27, 1857. 20-2t

FOR SALE.

100 BALES HAY;
100 do. RICE STRAW.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.

June 29. 20-3t

UNDERTAKERS.

THE subscribers offer their services to the public to furnish Coffins, Hearse, and every other requisite for Funerals. They have a considerable supply of Coffins ready made, and an abundant supply of Mahogany, Black Walnut and Gum and Poplar materials for making any size at a short notice. Orders left at the Cool Spring Mills will be promptly attended to.

HEARSEY & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 29, 1857. 20tf

LAST CALL!

THAT on the First of July I shall place in the hands of an officer for collection all the Notes and Accounts due me that remain unpaid at that time, without reserve. M. W. JESSUP.

June 25. 1tpd

Taken Up and Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County,

JUNE 24, a Negro Boy who says his name is JOHN, and says he belongs to John Branson of South Carolina. Said Boy is of dark complexion, about 19 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, and will weigh 125 or 130 lbs. The owner of said Negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. WM. R. BOLTON, Jailor.

June 29, 1857. 20-tf

Standard copy till forbid and send bill to this office.

To the Public.

THE subscriber has on hand a good assortment of **Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.**

Also, Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats of all kinds, Trunks, Valices, and Travelling Bags. All of which he will sell low for cash in order to close out his present stock. Persons in want of Goods in his line will do well to give him a call. L. BRANDT,

Gillespie St., opposite P. P. Johnson.

June 24. 19-2m

New Books.

THE Life of Charlotte Bronte, Author of Jane Eyre, &c: The Testimony of the Rocks, by Hugh Miller; Salad for the Social, by the Author of Salad for the Solitary; Indigenous Races of the Earth, by Nott & Gliddon; The Bee Keeper's Chart. Also, further supplies of Milledulcia: The Prince of the House of David; Mrs. Hentz's Novels; The Baptist Psalmody, Barnes' Family Prayers; Christian Minstrel; Cruden's Concordance; Adams's New Arithmetic; Parley's Common School History; &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

June 24, 1857.

Robeson Institute.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on Monday the 6th of July next. Rates of tuition as heretofore, viz: $6, $12, $15, and $18 per session, according to advancement. Board with the Principal at the Steward's Hall at $9 per month, exclusive of washing and lights. A deduction in Board will be made as soon as the present high prices of provisions will justify. Board strictly in advance.

M. CURRIE, Principal.

St. Paul's, June 26, 1857. 20-*2t

Carolinian copy.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., June 29, 1857:

R P Atkinson, S J Autrey.

G M Barber 2, M J Bullard, Jane Beasley, Isaac Brimage, W H Burnet, Wesley Brown.

James Cassidy 2, Stephen Clifton, James Cameron, Coroner of Cumberland.

Silas Douglass, David Deberry.

—— Eaton, M D.

Gray & Vaughn.

Wm B Ham.

Robert Jones, Bryant Johnson, Margaret Jones.

John Merritt, Mrs C Murphy, Isaac Manuel, Angus Morrison, Alex'r Mason, Alex'r Maxwell 2, Mrs Mary Murphy, James F McKay, Mary McDonald, Elizabeth McQueen, Wm McNair 3, W D McNeill, J McNeill, A McInnis.

Dr W H Newby.

Chas H Oliver.

Cedar Parker, Jr, Duncan Purcell.

W H Robards, Wm Rogers.

Mrs Janet Strickland, Rev Duncan Sellers, Jesse Scott, Mrs Mary J Smith.

Jesse Tindale, Miss Emeline Turlington.

C A Williams, J Wicks, Cashier, Sam'l J Wells.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that they are advertised.

J. E. BRYAN, P. M.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to us by R. A. Adams, on the 27th of May 1857, and duly recorded in the Register's Office of Johnston County, we offer for sale, One Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures, with a lease on two Lots of Land containing four acres until 10th of March 1860, with a Store House, Dwelling House, and out houses. It will be sold on 21st July next, if not privately sold before. Sale to be on the premises, near Johnson's Cross Roads, in Johnston County, N. C., on the Fayetteville and Smithfield road. Terms made known on the day.

N. B. The property can be shown by calling on R. A. Adams or Joel Lee.

NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to R. A. Adams, Guardian for Ransom B. and Louisa Reaves, will find their notes with Joel Lee, one of the Trustees, Lawyer Eldridge or Lawyer Rogers, for collection, as the business must be closed as soon as possible.

JOEL LEE,
One of R. A. Adams's Trustees.

June 17, 1857. 20*4t

4000 Acres Land for Sale.

ALL the Land belonging to the Estate of John Morison, dec'd, is now for sale. Said Land is lying in the Counties of Montgomery and Richmond; and any person wishing to purchase any of said Land, can have an opportunity any time within three months by calling on the subscriber at Capt. Joseph Hines's, Richmond County. A part of said Land is lying on or near the line of the S. C. & Coal Fields R. R. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing said Land to any person wishing information respecting them.

D. B. RAINWATERS.

June 16, 1851. 20*3m

Carolinian 3 months.

Strength and Health Restored!

MR. JOHN DAVIDSON, living ten miles above Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal, says: "When I commenced taking Boerhave's Holland Bitters, I could hardly walk. Now, I enjoy excellent health."

HEADACHE AND DEBILITY.

Mr. SILAS J. LISCOMB, of Birmingham, says:

"I have found in Boerhave's Holland Bitters a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife has also used it with the greatest benefit."

Mr. A. S. NICHOLSON, of Pittsburg, also remarks that he has experienced much relief from its use for headache.

June 27. 20-2tpd

BANK OF CLARENDON at Fayetteville, June 25, 1857.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at their Banking House on Monday the 13th of July, at 11 o'clo k A M.

JNO. W. SANDFORD, Cash'r.

June 23. 19-t13J

FEMALE SCHOOL In Hillsborough, N. C.

THE Summer Session of Mr & Mrs Burwell's School for Young Ladies, will open on Wednesday, the 15th of July. For circular containing terms, &c., address, REV. R. BURWELL,

Hillsborough, N. C.

June 23, 1856. 13-3t

GEO. ALDERMAN, *Inspector of Naval Stores,*

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SOLICITS patronage. Prompt attention and quick despatch will be given to business entrusted to his care.

June 23, 1857. 19-12mpd

FOR HIRE,

AN excellent HOUSE-SERVANT for the balance of the year. Apply to I. B. HAWLEY.

June 23. 19-2t

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 18th inst, his Negro Boy CHARLEY, about 19 years of age, of black complexion, white teeth, thick lips, large feet, with a scar a little below the right knee, with long legs. He is nearly 6 feet high, and is a very large and likely boy. He had but ragged turpentine clothes; but is now probably very well dressed, as he took with him a blue cloth Frock Coat, a pair of dark jeans Pants, a yellow drab fur Hat, a pair of patent leather Shoes, blue cotton Socks, a fine northern Shirt, and an old London Watch, a little of the face scaled off, partly defacing the letters VI, with a black silk guard and 2 brass keys.

I will give the above reward for his delivery to me or confinement in any jail so that I can get him.

G. D. BAKER.

June 23, 1857. 19-3t

K. M. MURCHISON. A. J. HOWELL.

MURCHISON & HOWELL, *Commission Merchants,*

No. 104 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

59-itf]

☞ We are authorised to announce DUNCAN G. McRAE as a Candidate for the Office of County Court Clerk for Cumberland County, at the election in August next.

June 10. 15-

☞ We are authorised to announce Capt. RODERICK McRAE as a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court.

June 8th. 15-

☞ The friends of Robert Gilham announce him as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County. Election in August next.

May 22. 10-

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN W. BAKER, Jr., as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Cumberland.

May 20. 9-

☞ We are authorized to announce JESSE J. WARREN as a Candidate for Clerk of the County Court.

May 20. 9-

BANK OF WILMINGTON.

THIS BANK has declared a dividend of 4½ per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 10th inst.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum will be allowed on subscriptions to stock made after the 15th inst., till the next dividend.

S. JEWETT, Cashr

June 8, 1857. 13-1m

EVERY BODY IN RAPTURES!

Summer come at last!

I WOULD very respectfully suggest to my friends and customers to call and examine my unprecedented, Large, Fine, and Cheap Stock of

Summer Clothing

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. &c.

I shall most assuredly use all honorable means to give satisfaction, and give them a Suit of Clothes for

FIVE DOLLARS

and upwards, that will not be beat anywhere in the State. GEORGE BRANDT, Hay St.,

Opposite G. W. Williams & Co.

Fayetteville, May 11 6-2m

LABOUR WANTED.

WE are paying Fifteen Dollars and Board per month (with payments monthly) for hands on the Rail Road, or 75 cents per day,—monthly hands preferred. Apply to Mr. Carroll, on the work 18 miles West of Fayetteville, or to T. WADDILL.

June 10 15-

Bargains! Bargains!!

I AM now selling off my entire stock of Goods AT COST. The stock is large and well selected, consisting in part of Muslins, Tissues, Barages, Brilliantes, Robes, Black and Colored Silks, assorted. Together with a general assortment of Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, and Hosiery, assorted.

Also for Gentlemen—Cloths, Cassimeres, DeTa's, and Linens, assorted, with a general Stock of

Ready-Made Clothing.

And Hats, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, &c. &c.

The most of the above named Goods are new, and will all be sold positively at cost for Cash, in order to close the business of J. J. MOORE,

Surviving Partner

June 8, 1857. 13tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having executed a power of Attorney to E. F. Moore, he is thereby authorized to make all settlements for me and in my name, and generally to transact all business as I might or could do were I personally present. J. J. MOORE

Fayetteville, June 8, 1857. 13tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at June Term 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, qualified as Administrator upon the Estate of Willie F. Moore, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said Estate to present the same properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Debtors to the said Estate will please make payment immediately. E. F. MOORE.

June 8, 1857. 13tf

JAMES PIRSSON.

PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURER,

FROM New York, respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country that he will have the honor of making a visit to Fayetteville in the Fall or early Winter, when he will be happy to offer his services to those who may wish to have their Pianos thoroughly tuned and repaired; and at the same time would be happy to furnish those who may desire with his very superior Piano Fortes, at prices ranging from $300 to $800.

He has the honor to refer to the following gentlemen, who have purchased from him:

J. W. Sandford, Esq., Fayetteville
Messrs. W. A. Wright,
Stephen Jewett,
R. F. Brown,
George Davis,
Jas. G. Burr,
} Wilmington.

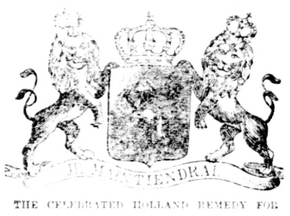
And other gentlemen of the highest standing in the State.

Any communications or orders for Instruments may be left at Mr. R. D. Green's Watch and Musical Store, Fayetteville.

June 4. 13-1m

BOERHAVE'S

HOLLAND BITTERS



THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND,

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Cooaky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Incumbency, Costiveness, Blindness, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Side, Back and Loins, Affections of the Nerves, &c. &c. This is a most valuable Tonic, proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor Boerhaave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for the use of our father and scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly Wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions have been impaired by the continual use of ardent spirits, and to those who have been reduced to a state of debility by the use of Mercury, or the Bark and Quinine, or by any of the usual modes of treating Fever and Ague, or by exposure to the scorching sun of the Southern climate, or to the rainy season of the year.

N.B. Those who do not wish to break into a beverage will be delighted to find in the Bitters, drink and low spirits, a well proven, gentle, agreeable cordial, possessed of strong remedial properties.

CAUTION!

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhaave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

(37 Sold at $1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, by the

SOLE PROPRIETORS,

BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & CO.

MANUFACTURING

PHARMACEUTISTS AND CHEMISTS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Samuel J. Hinsdale sole agent for Fayetteville

June 11, 1857. 16-

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Gillespie Street, at present occupied by Doctor McSwain. Perfect title can be made. Apply to

THO. J. CURTIS.

ALSO

A GOOD FAMILY CARRIAGE in good repair and nearly new. Will be sold for half its value

—ALSO—

2 good MILCH COWS with young calves. Apply to

T. J. CURTIS.

April 29, 1857. 3tf

MATTRESSES! MATTRESSES!!

THE subscriber continues to manufacture at his old stand, near the M. E. Church,

Shuck and Cotton Mattresses,

Of a superior quality, and of every size and shape required. Thankful for past encouragement, he hopes to merit a continuance. H. LOCKAMAN.

April 29, 1857. 600-3m

Dr. Hawks's History

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Subscribers are now prepared to furnish the 1st volume of this valuable work, which has received the highest commendation wherever it has been read, not only for its literary execution but for its typographical getting up. It may be obtained, either from us or from our General Agent for the State, H. W. Horne of this place, or any of his Assistant Agents. The price varies according to style of binding. In handsome cloth $1 25; in Library Sheep $1 50; in half Calf $1 75. It is SOLD ONLY FOR CASH. None will be charged, neither by ourselves or our Agents. A liberal discount will be made where quantities are taken to sell again.

It will be sent by mail to any part of the country, on receipt of the price and 24 cents to pay postage.

The 2d volume is in course of preparation. There will probably be four or five volumes in all. The succeeding volumes will probably contain about 600 pages each, and will be sold at a proportionally higher price, viz: half a cent a page for the cloth binding, 25 cents additional for sheep and 50 cents additional for the half calf binding.

E. J. HALE & SON

Fayetteville, April 29, 1857.

P. S. The Agent and his Assistants design to visit every county in the State, with the book, as soon as convenient. In the mean time, orders to him or to us, accompanied by the cash, will receive prompt attention.

DAVID McDUFFIE,

Brickmason and Plasterer.

IS prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, including the putting up of Turpentine Stills in this and the adjoining counties.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1857. 3-1Y-pd

ALEXANDER McIVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CARTHAGE, MOORE CO., N. C.

Will practice in Moore and adjoining Counties.

June 8. 14-6w

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged

May 6, 1857. 5tf

ECCLES'S MILL

HAS been newly repaired. Send your Corn and have it ground. M. McKINNON.

March 30. 94-

JUST RECEIVED,

20 QUARTER BOXES RAISINS.
20 Half " "
20 Boxes Soda Biscuit
20 " Cheese

For sale by C. E. LEETE.

Dec'r 15 65tf

HANDSOME RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of changing his business as well as his location, offers his handsome and commodious Residence for sale. To those acquainted with this place it is not necessary to particularize,—he would much prefer to sell the place to some gentleman non-resident, that the Town may have the benefit of an increase of population and wealth. The Dwelling and out-houses are in a perfect state of repair, having been thoroughly and neatly fitted up within the last three months. To a family of the low country it would be a very pleasant residence in Summer. To such accommodating. THO. J. JOHNSON.

ATTENTION!

IS called to the fact, that there are MANY who OWE me, and some of them seem to think it unnecessary to pay their Notes or Accounts. To those and ALL others I beg leave to say that pay day has arrived—or ought to have ere this. Please call

THO. J. JOHNSON.

June 15, 1857. 16-6w

FOR THE WEST!

Through in 36 Hours, and Crossing the Blue Ridge in the Day Time!!

C. S. BROWN'S Tri-Weekly Line of Four-Horse Post Coaches, from Salisbury to Asheville, via Statesville, Newton, Morganton, Marion and Pleasant Gardens; connecting at Asheville with the line of Stages for the Warm Springs, Knoxville and Greenville, Tenn. This is the best stocked and best managed Road in North Carolina. It is the most expeditious, safe and pleasant, and at the same time the cheapest route for the West.

Leaves Salisbury on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; leaves Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; running in close connection with the North Carolina Rail Road, North and South.

C. S. BROWN, Contractor.

June 15, 1857. 16-

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

I WILL sell at public sale, on Tuesday the 7th July, at the Residence of the late W. F. Moore, all of the Household and Kitchen Furniture. Also, 1 fine Carriage, 1 Barouche, 1 Buggy, and 1 Wagon. Will also hire out for the balance of the year 2 Negro Men and 1 Boy, and Rent out the House.

E. F. MOORE, Administrator.

June 15. 16-ts

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

I WILL be at the Town Hall on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, to receive the STORE TAXES. All persons must come forward and pay then, as the law allows only one day for the collection of Store Taxes.

HECTOR McNEILL, Shff.

June 9. 15-tJ1

We call the attention of WHOLESALE DEALERS

TO our present Stock,—and we have recently received—

500 bags Rio, Laguira, Maricaibo and Java Coffee,
20 hhds Sugar, assorted grades,
75 bbls do. Refined, Crushed and Powdered,
95 boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
60 do Fancy and assorted Candies,
100 coils Kentucky, Jute and Manilla Rope,
7 bales Bagging, Gunny, Dundee and Burlaps,
30 tons Hoop Iron,
120 boxes Cheese,
20 half-bbls Super Carb. Soda,
40,000 Cigars, various brands,

—ALSO—

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Borax, Madder, Indigo, Spanish Brown, Brimstone, Fancy and Bar Soaps, Starch, Powder, Shot, Bar Lead, White Lead, Putty and Linseed Oil, Window Glass, Snuff in Boxes, Eagle Mills do., in Half Bbls.; Green and Black Teas, Hollow-Ware, Swedes Iron, English, German, and Cast Steel; Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Trace Chains, Sole Leather, &c., &c.

The above Goods we offer on the most favorable terms to prompt time or cash purchasers.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 6, 1856. 54tf

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to Jas. C. McEachin, as Guardian of the heirs of John Morrison, dec'd., are hereby respectfully informed, that said guardian has in a great majority of instances endorsed and transferred their notes to the undersigned. Also, that our urgent necessities, apart from the requirements of the endorser, compel us *to collect as speedily as possible.* All thus indebted will therefore oblige us, and themselves too, by paying up immediately. We must and will sue where the money is not forthcoming.

A. D. MORRISON.
J. M. MORRISON.
N. A. MORRISON.

Laurinburgh, N. C., March 2, 1857. 87tf

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton.

WM. McCLANE,
Mining Engineer.

May 21, 1856 6-tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

S. M. THOMAS,

DEALER IN

FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS AND SHOES, SHEETINGS, COTTON YARNS, KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.

Corner Market and Gillespie St., Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 17, 1856. 62-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission

MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Agent for Lutterloh & Co.'s Steamboat Line

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-tf

JOHN P. SAMPSON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give particular attention to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Feb'y 25, 1856. 85-tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 42 North Water St., WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANTS.

NO. 2 SOUTH WATER STREET, UP STAIRS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 21, 1856. 50-Y

J. C. POE.

DEALER IN

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Particular attention paid to Ladies' Dress Goods and Trimmings.

Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 26, 1855. 4-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1856. 66-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

15n'y 1, 1857. 70tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

W. A. HUSKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AND

CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

May be found at the Equity Office, in the Court House.

Sept. 22, 1855. 38-tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96-tf

"LAW COPARTNERSHIP."

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a Law Copartnership, and will practice in the Courts of the following counties of this State: Chatham, Cumberland, Moore, Harnett, and the Supreme Court.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
JNO. MANNING.

Pittsborough, N. C., Jan'y 1, 1856. 72tf

Dr. K. A. BLACK.

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

BOOKBINDING

OF all kinds, is executed in the best manner.

Old common Prayers, Bibles, and others, rebound in the same style they were before. This will save the repurchase of new books. Librarians connected with colleges, and other societies, and also gentlemen residing at a distance, will find it a matter of economy to get their books bound here, as a deduction of prices will be made upon large orders: Pack them and send them with particular directions to this establishment; and when finished, they will be carefully repacked and returned without delay.

I have the best stock of materials; and workmanship will compare with any either at the North or South.

Apply for a list of Binding prices before going elsewhere. The undersigned respectfully solicits a share of patronage. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

Nov. 5, 1856. 54-Y

"The Old North State in 1776," by Caruthers,—first Series. A further supply just received.

Also, the 2d Series of the same work.

E. J. HALE & SON.

NEW BOOKS.

HARRIET LEE'S Canterbury Tales; Love after Marriage, by Mrs Hentz.

Also, a new supply of Standard MEDICAL WORKS; The Presbyterian Psalmodist, round and character Notes. E. J. HALE & SON.

DWELLING FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell the large Dwelling and Lot on the corner of Gillespie and Russell Streets, at present occupied by Mr. Henry Erambert. Terms reasonable. E. J. HALE.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE undersigned has become proprietor of the above named springs. They are situated near the centre of Stokes county, N. C., in a high, healthy, mountainous region of country, within a short distance of Dan River, the Cascade, and "The Torys' Den," a very noted place in the revolutionary war. They also command a fine view of the Blue Ridge, Pilot Mountain, and Sauratown Mountains. The roads leading to the Springs have lately been greatly improved, so that they are now easily accessible to the travelling public, and during the summer season a stage from Salem will run regularly to the Springs to convey passengers. The proprietor has been at great expense in furnishing and refitting the buildings and improving the grounds, and he pledges himself to spare no pains, to render comfortable and pleasant all persons who may visit the Springs, whether for health or pleasure. The mineral waters of these Springs have been pronounced by competent judges to be equal to any in the United States. The season will open on the first of June next.

RATES OF FARE

Single persons per day,	$1 50
" " week,	9 00
" " month,	30 00
Children and servants half price	
Single horse per day,	$0 75
" " week,	5 00
" " month,	18 00

PYLADES SMALLWOOD.

Piedmont Springs, March 1857. 92-*118

☞ We are requested to announce MARTIN V. TERRY, as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the County Court of Richmond, at the ensuing election in August next.

March 17. 92*tf

BARGAINS FOR CASH,

OR SHORT TIME TO PROMPT PAYERS.

HAVING yet on hand a large supply of seasonable DRY GOODS, and being determined to work them off, will, from this time to 1st August, give Cash buyers great advantages in their purchases.

All those who are indebted to me by Note or Account due 1st January last, are requested to make payment by 1st July, as longer indulgence cannot be given. M. W. McNAIR.

Springfield, June 15, 1857. 18*3t

My Wife CATHARINE, has left her house and home, without any just cause whatever: this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading with her or bringing any claims against me on her account, as I am determined not to pay one cent of her contracts. J. B. HARRIS.

Red Banks, Robeson Co., June 16. 18*3tpd

$125 REWARD.

RANAWAY, or was decoyed off from the subscriber, on the 14th of May, 1857, a Negro Boy named ISAM: said boy is about 15 years of age, and weighs about 125 or 130 pounds; he is dark complected, full faced and well built. I will pay Twenty-five Dollars for his apprehension and delivery, or confinement in any jail, so that I get him; and also, $100 for proof sufficient to convict any person with having harbored him or assisted him off.

Address me at Buffalo, Moore county, N. C.

H. J. DENNIS.

May 16, 1857. 8*tf

NOTICE.

Plank Road Stock for Sale.

ON Friday the 24th day of July, 1857, at the Snow Camp Foundry, I shall sell for cash (unless otherwise ordered) the following Stock in the Gulf & Graham Plank Road, viz: Two Shares subscribed by Joshua Dixon, Two Shares subscribed by John Dixon, Two Shares subscribed by Solomon Allen, One Share subscribed by John Stout of Henry, and Thirty-one Shares subscribed by David Dixon, as agent of the Snow Camp Manufacturing Company.

JOHN STAFFORD, Prest

May 28, 1857. 14-4w*

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Profitable and Honorable Employment.

THE subscriber is desirous of having an Agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter, WM. A. KINSLER,

Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

June 13. 16-*3tpd

$5 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 26th of May last, a bound boy by the name of JERE HUNT or WILSON. The said boy is about 16 or 17 years old, about 4 feet 9 or 8 inches high, weighs about 115 lbs., has a very dark appearance, a down look, and generally smiles when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown cloth coat with a velvet collar and metal buttons, and a brown cotton hat. I will give five dollars for the apprehension of said boy in jail, or the same for his delivery to me at home. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received; also, I will put the law in force against any person harboring the same.

ALEXANDER BULLARD.

Clay Valley P. O., Robeson Co., June 6. 14*4w

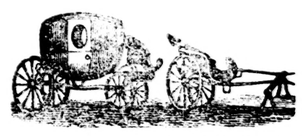
$500 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the middle of June last, a negro man by the name of SIMON. The said negro is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a dark complexion, and has a young appearance; is upwards of thirty years of age, weighing 140 or 150 lbs. Said negro is very cunning and artful, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. According to the best information I can get I am led to believe said negro is lurking in Richmond Co., and on Big Rockfish in Robeson.

I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension of the said boy in any Jail in the State; I will give one hundred dollars reward for proof sufficient to convict any person in a Court of Justice for harboring said negro; or five hundred dollars for proof to convict any person of decoying him off. Any information concerning said negro will be thankfully received.

JOHN FAIRLEY.

Montpelier P. O., Richmond Co., N. C. 70*tf



WHO WOULD HAVE THOUGHT IT?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf

Further Supplies of Books.

THE Humorous Poetry of the English Language;
Home and the World, by Mrs. Rives of Va.;
Poetical Works and "Rejected Addresses" of Horace and James Smith;
Beaumarchais and his Times;
Confidential Correspondence of Napoleon and Josephine;
The Lady's Almanac for 1857;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;
Memoir of Susan Allibone;
Knight's Pictorial Half-Hours;
Ready Reckoners; The Mystic Circle;
Bullion's Practical Lessons in English Grammar.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

Jan'y 2, 1857.

Olin High School.

THIS Institution, located in the North-eastern part of Iredell county, N. C., will re-open its exercises on the 22d of July, under the Presidency of the Rev. B. Clegg, assisted by accomplished Teachers.

Board and Tuition will range from $55 to $65 per session of five months, Tuition always in advance.

Those coming from a distance will find Salisbury a convenient point to obtain conveyance. Arrangements have been made with W. B. Grant, Proprietor of the Mansion House, for the convenience of students. For further information address Rev. B. Clegg, Olin, Iredell county, N. C.

June 18, 1857. 18-5t

Ashland Academy,

ROBESON COUNTY, N. C.

A SCHOOL will be opened in this Institution, for the reception of Students, on the 12th day of July, under the direction of Dugald P. McNair, a gentleman of experience and ability as a Teacher. Every attention will be paid to the moral and mental training of the youth committed to the charge. Ashland is situated 16 miles West of Lumberton, on the main road leading to Cheraw, in as healthy, moral and intelligent a neighborhood as can be found in the State. Board can be had for $6 to $7 per month, within 2 miles of the Academy in good families. Tuition will be $6, $9 and $12 per Session,—scholars charged from the time they commence. No deduction made only in case of protracted illness.

D. McNAIR,
WILEY ALFORD

June 8. 18-2t

CRANE'S CREEK ACADEMY,

MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Trustees are happy to announce to the public that the sixth Session of this Institution will open on Monday the 6th of July next, under the supervision of Mr. Archibald McLauchlin as Principal.

Mr. McLauchlin is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and his testimonials are of the highest character, and warrant the Trustees in giving assurance to all who may feel disposed to patronize the Institution that they will have the advantage of systematic and thorough instruction.

The Academy is situated nine miles east of Carthage, near the Fayetteville & Western Plank Road, in the midst of a very healthy, moral and intelligent neighborhood, and it will therefore be free from many of the vitiating influences which so much endanger the health and morals of students in towns and villages.

In order that the benefits of the Institution may be within the reach of all, the following low rates of Tuition per session, payable in advance, have been adopted:—

English, according to advancement, $10 to 12 50;
Latin, Greek, French, and higher branches of Mathematics $15.

Excellent Board can be obtained at Mr. H. Arnold's and other places in the vicinity.

DONALD McDONALD, Sec'y

June 19. 18-3t

Haywood High School.

WE take pleasure in announcing to the public that a School will be opened in Haywood on the 24 Monday of July next, under the supervision of Archibald R. Black, A. M. It is our purpose to establish here a permanent Classical School, of the highest order,—no pains will be spared to accomplish this end—having secured the services of a gentleman whose ability and learning will place it at once among the first preparatory Schools in the State. Mr. Black graduated at the University in 1853, with the first distinction, and has since devoted himself to teaching. He is an able man, a good disciplinarian, and occupies undeniably the first rank of his profession.

The locality too is no inconsiderable recommendation to our School. Haywood is situated at the junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, the present terminus of Steamboat Navigation on Deep River, and is a pleasant, quiet and beautiful village. It is elevated and can boast of as pure an atmosphere and as good water as any place in middle North Carolina, and has access to all the productions of the fertile vallies of the above streams, consequently board will always be comparatively cheap.

As to the morality of the place, whatever it may have been heretofore, either in fact or in reputation, we guarantee that for the future all shall be well, because we intend making it the homes of our families. Upon this view of the advantages offered by our School, we hope to obtain, as we are determined to merit, a large share of public patronage.

Tuition per session of five months will be:

For beginners,	$12 00
" more advanced English branches,	16 00
" higher English branches and the languages,	20 00

Board can be had at $8 per month, in the families of Capt. Bryan, R. E. Rives, Joseph Avant, Robert Faucette, B. I. Howze, Maj. Rich. Faucette and others.

ELIAS BRYAN,
RICHARD FAUCETTE,
JNO. W. SCOTT,
R. K. SMITH,
B. I. HOWZE,
R. E. RIVES.

Haywood, Chatham Co., N. C., June 17. 18-6w

NOTICE!

THE Fall Session of MT. VERNON SEMINARY, will open on the first Monday in July. The new building for the Male Seminary is now completed and will be ready for use at that time: It is commodious and beautifully situated.

The Hotel occupied by Rev. T. S. Yarboro is now open for boarding male students, and he will accommodate all who may desire it. The Hotel is within a few hundred yards of the Male Seminary. And A. B. Marsh, Esq., will board all young ladies who may wish to patronize the Female School. He resides within a convenient distance of the Female Academy.

This is a very healthy place, 17 miles South-west from Pittsborough, and within 2 miles of the Plank Road leading from Fayetteville towards Graham.

It is important for all to be present at the opening of the Session.

Terms as heretofore.

For further particulars address

R. P. JONES, Principal

Goldston, N. C.

June 19. 18-4t

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION will commence on 9th July, 1857. The Principal, JOSEPH H. SPEED, A. B., is an Honor-Graduate of Hampden Sidney College, Va., and has been singularly successful as a Teacher. He will be aided by an Assistant eminently qualified. Students coming by Rail Road will always find, at Durham's or Hillsboro', on Central Road, conveyances direct to the Academy. Tuition is lower than at any other Institution of its grade in North Carolina.

For Catalogues and Circulars of Terms, &c., address the Principal, at South Lowell P. O., Orange Co. N. C.

May 26, 1857. 10*2m

JACKSON SPRINGS FOR SALE.

HAVING a few years ago, under the influence of declining health, purchased the well known Jackson Springs, and now not needing them for myself, and finding a general desire through the country that these Springs should be occupied and more available to the public as a Summer watering-place, I have resolved to sell them.

These Springs are on Jackson Creek, Moore Co., N. C. The virtue and medicinal properties of the water are well known,—the prevailing mineral is Iron, with Magnesia and Sulphur also present. There is a fall of water passing by the Spring, by which machinery could be driven, so as to elevate water into bathing-vats, or even convey water to the dwelling house. Every natural facility is present to make this a place of novel interest, with a small investment. In connection with the Spring is a body 243 acres of Land, part of which is under improvement.

This property having once been fitted up for a watering-place, all the necessary houses are already there, and in tolerable good order. The Cheraw & Coal Fields Railroad will pass as near the Springs as a proprietor would wish.

From inquiries made of me last summer, I suppose that more than three hundred persons would have gone to these Springs during that season if the house had been open.

It is thought unnecessary to give further details as to this property. The Jackson Springs are too well known to require it. Those thinking of purchasing will inform themselves about the property.

Warranted titles will be given, and such time on payments as may suit the convenience of a responsible purchaser. Address,

A. D. CAMPBELL,
Bennettsville, S. C.

June 8. 14-*4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1857.

Original Attachment.—Levied on 124 Acres of land more or less.

Green Lissenby, William Crowder, T. Pe[illegible]
John Stacy & Co., vs. Horton S. La[illegible]

IN these cases it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has removed beyond the limits of this State, or secretes himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or replevy, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the property condemned to be sold for plaintiffs claim.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, Office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence. J. WHITE, C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1857.

John G. Smith, Adm'r of Elizabeth Little
Little, Mary Hutchison, Catharine [illegible]
Judith Little

Petition for an Account and Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants John H. [illegible] Catharine Lockhart reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying them to be and appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, Office at Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence. J. WHITE, C. C. C.

12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ANSON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1857.

Lydia Cason vs. John R. Cason, James [illegible]
Elijah H. Cason, John R. Duncan and wife [illegible]
W. Leslie W. Hubbard, Wilson R. Cason and wife Liddy and Andrew B. Cason

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John R. Duncan and wife Elizabeth A., [illegible] Hubbard and Elijah H. Cason are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the case heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, Office at Wadesborough, the second Monday in April, A. D. 1857, and in the 81st year of American Independence. J. WHITE, C. C. C.

12-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term 1857.

Isaac Keerans and wife Mary, Nancy Hopkins, Henry Hopkins, Nelson Hopkins, Barney H. Hopkins, James Hopkins, Mrs Eliza F. Hopkins, Ann Elizabeth Hopkins, Nelson Harris and Eli Russell, [illegible] Steed, Elisha Smart and wife Tabitha, Calvin Steed, Silas P. Steed, Pernel Skeen and wife Adaline, Willie Steed, Sam'l Kendall and wife Martha, Wiley Steed and wife Nancy, Thomas L. Steed, Frederick Steed and Nelson Steed,

Petition to Sell Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that all the above named Defendants, except Nelson Steed, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks that the said non-resident Defendants be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and there and then to plead, answer or demur to this Petition, or it will be heard ex parte and taken pro confesso. Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in Feb'y 1857, and 81st of American Independence.

E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

18-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term 1857.

Seth F. Steed, Elisha Smart and wife Tabitha, Calvin A. Steed, Isaac Keerans and wife Mary, Silas P. Steed, Pernel Skeen and wife Adaline, Willie Steed and wife Nancy, Frederick Steed, Nancy Hopkins, Henry Hopkins, Nelson Hopkins, Barney H. Hopkins, Elmira Hopkins, Madison F. Hopkins and Ann Eliza Hopkins, versus John Bailey, Nelson Steed, Thomas L. Steed, and Samuel Kendall and wife Martha.

Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that all the above named defendants, except Nelson Steed, are not inhabitants of this State, It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, published in Fayetteville, for six weeks that the said non-resident defendants be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to this Bill, or it will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edmund J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, at Office, the last Monday in February 1857, and 81st year of American Independence. E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

18-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, February Term, 1857.

Martha Sandsberry vs. J. W. Sansberry.

Petition for Divorce from the Bonds of Matrimony.

THE defendant, J. W. Sansberry, is hereby notified that the petitioner, Martha Sandsberry, will on the tenth day of July next, at the Court House in Augusta, in the State of Georgia, take the depositions of A. J. Deas, A. Deas, and others, to be read in evidence in this case, when and where the defendant may attend and cross-examine if he will.

MARTHA SANDSBERRY,
by her Attorney, Jas. L. Gaines

June 8. 18-3tJ10

NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

Robert Chesnutt and wife vs. Rhoda Mears, Henry Enzor and wife Mary, Alfred Mears, Daniel Mears and James Mears

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James Mears, one of the defendants in this case, is not a resident of this State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said James Mears to appear at the Court House in Whiteville on the second Monday of August next, to answer and object to said petition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be granted. Witness, William M. Baldwin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday in May, A. D. 1857.

18-6t W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.

RED SPRINGS.

THE proprietor of the above named Springs is now prepared to accommodate Boarders, either by the month or day, on very reasonable terms.